THE WEEKLY JOURNAL

JOHRNAL OFFICE BUILDING, GREEN STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

ALL advertisements must be paid for in advance or assumed by a responsible person in this city. This rule will not be deviated from.

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AGENTS.
has Resel, Levington.  4. Grédan, Owansboro.  5. Grédan, Owansboro.  6. Kesen, Obest.  6. Kesen, Obest.  6. Kesen, Obest.  6. Street, Cadiz.  6. Street, Cadiz.  7. Shoots, Vine Grove.  7. Shoots, Nine Grove.  8. Grean Bustavilla.  8. Grean Bustavilla.  8. Grean Bustavilla.  8. Facility of Charles

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1861. George R Shinman, Niegara Palls, New THE TREASON OF S. B. BUCKNER.-It is not necessary to state that this journal has always been reluctant to draw juvidious distinctions between individuals. Indeed, it has rsons except as they involve important pube interests. Principles are paramount; heads mers wherewith principles turn and forge ion-into moral and civil systems-int empires and epochs. Persons then derive principles they impersonate, "Plato and Aristotle mean philosophy," says M. Vicand military genius." Every moderatelynformed citizen of the United States cant-what the Volscians, the Goths, and the Latin forms knows what Catiline meant, as well as Saliust himself; and we all know that with the greater in order to survey, analyze and classify them in the better light of their my means, wish to convey the impression tha we impute either Platonic or imperial imporportance, to either of the very mediocre tritucky and brought large and lawless armies trary, the evidence is sp visible in all we see-audible in all we hearcan "mean" anything very great or good, Paul; or Gen. Buckner with Chancellor Baieve that Bishop Polk is a "soldier of the Cross." And we do not believe that "Brigar-General S. B. Buckner C. S. A." (vid has any more right to call himself and his agnce-but what and who are you now? You may put forth false protestations and plausible pro terly unconquerable Kentucky hearts-you with the ungrateful treachery of your accurse teel, but the same awful and almighty hand of retributive justice which traced the terrib doom of Belzhazzar upon the fated walls of his obscene banquot-halls has deeply and ince-upon your body and your sou!the palm of your hand that the hilt of disloyal sword may feel it-upon the soles of upon your native soil may attest it: "You are a recreant to Kentucky: you are a Kentuckian

! We do not believe that Gen, Zollicoffer ansullied and resplendent years of this glorious and patriarchal Commonwealth, and you will see no instance of such flagrant recu and unnatural ingratitude as yours. Thanks be to the omnipotent Maker of all true and patriotic men, and to the brave and incorrup ible genius of this noble State, you are the first of all her cherished and invincible offspring to desert, to betray, to invade, and to And as you are the first, so may "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred hon weeks ago you were in the capital of that country which permitted you to be born freeassiduously seeking for some available pretex to misrepresent her to the citizens of you them from that Union to which the immor-Clay said he owed an allegiance superior t into the very presence of the National Coun. our pestilential respiration was indulged. You clothed yourself in the proud and unquestionable privileges of a citizen of Kentucky, and were not molested. You visited and surveyed the defences of the Capital, took note of her forces and her fortifications, ganization and equipment of her armies under the ægis of your honored State and your citizenship, even while your very looks as well as your language proclaimed you a traito the State whose confidence you had so base ly abused and dishonored, and pretended that you had been "distrusted" and badly treated by the authorities of the nation! S. B. Buck ner! you have for months been distrusted by upright and loyal men wherever you have been known. You publicly protested in these very the State and your readiness to share her des. tinies to the last, whatever they might be; you insidiously intrigued: worked, rode, and w strained every muscle, nerve, and tendon to it ray, to revolutionize, and to destroy her. You ted all with whom you had the slightest perpoisoned, embittered, and instigated the State violate solemn obligations and sacred pledge yourself, and recklessly violated all you eve owed or gave either to God or man, and 'cor ertly taught all others whom you could teach subordinate officers, and all whom you could corrupt; and they, in turn, corrupted their subo: dinates, and all whom they could corrupt; you, and your apt accomplices as we of treason wherever you could establish them you drilled, deceived, and seduced all whom you could seduce-the young-the inexperienced-the unwary-the credulous-the gen rous - and the implusive; you, and your gave our unsuspecting, loyal, and high-spirited them that it was a high and incomparable upon her lips, and she absolutely smiled.

and steal away beyond the limits of the State ter of mingled astonishment and mortis

to his country by taking up arms for its de-

fence, but the women have a high and noble men, were induced to leave their homes and duty to perform in timulating us and sancti- their State by the false representations of the ying us, as it were, for the performance of unscrupulous recreants to whom our equally do not at all believe that Gen. Zollicoffer can bereavement, when you can pay visits to the compare with Caesar; Bishop Polk with St. grave of your dead warrior-husband and over the world. No! tell us not that they were the mourning friends of our country. Now, scheme of the fiends who beguiled them-tell holy balm of your blessing. Wives and moth- sanguinity you have outraged, answer you ers of Kentucky, violence is threatening you; rapine hovers darkling in the distance, and all the retribution you have provoked, "No! No! horrors of a civil war are impending over you. NO!!!" hese happier days of Christianizing influen- deadly fratricide. He leaves her, in one word, ces, let the mother's blessing be invoked upon to expatriate himself forever. his head and the wife's animating kiss nerve is heart for deeds of noblest daring, and, by God's blessing, "conquer he must, for our a very great battle in Missouri. General Frewed ones in some distant place, awaiting their return. Let them fight this war as pared. Christian soldiers, "still as the breeze" when mercy pleads, but "dreadful as the storm" when their avenging blows fall like hail upon men, and he will have to encounter, if Price the foe. Mothers and wives, in the holy sancti- and McCullough have formed a junction, an ty of your homes, let your prayers ascend to army of forty-five or fifty thousand, some say loved ones; but, when the hour of parting omes, remember the noble woman who ran bar to aid the escape of her honored lord, and,

> smile of hope. A Suggestion,-It has been suggested o us, and we think the suggestion worthy at least of consideration, that, inasmuch as the course of simultaneous and coextensive action nto which the raisers of regiments among us have fallen serves in a large measure to defeat the common end, it would be well for the gentlemen who are engaged in raising regiments in a particular district to come to an underbut one regiment at a time shall be raised in the district. It is urged by those who favor this suggestion that if it were acted upon the whole number of regiments to be raised in any given district could be filled with much greater anidity and ease than by the present cours which thus far has begotten mutual hinderance in this event would not be kept waiting until of gratitude than to Gov. Morton, of Indiana all or nearly all the regiments are filled, as it For many months past, indeed from the first would be if the regiments should all be filled hour when she was threatened with danger, he at the same time. The order of precedence, has watched diligently every movement that if the suggestion should be adopted, might be determined by the respective dates of the war- ceeding pains and expending considerable sums rants held by the raisers of regiments, or in of money and despatching agents in all direcany other mode upon which they could agree, tions to obtain the best and earliest informa

hough the pressure be hard and agonizing,

should dim the eye, let it be illumined by a

A large secession flag, not less than wenty or twenty-five feet in length, was from the house of a secessionist on the Bards. town branch of the Nashville railroad by order of the gallant Colonel at the head of the left wing of the Indiana Tenth. The proprietor take down his flag without walking over his dead body, but upon the first indication of the approach of the troops, he fled "cross lots," aving his wife to protect the flag and herself. The wife, as if to make amends for the flight of her man, showed considerable spunk, but, when the gallant soldiers, after taking down the secession flag, put a better one, the

Star-Spangled Banner, in its place, the frown

untarnished arms which the Common- to see the incessent exodus of many of our, realth had entrusted to them solely for her hitherto, most public-spirited and patriotic defence; you taught them treason-twofold young men to the boy-trap set and baited on eason, manifold treason, treason like your her borders by Tennessee, through the instruwn, treason to your country, treason to your mentality of S. B. Buckner and his infamous State, treason to every one of your family, accomplices in this invasion and attempted as your friends, and your fellow-citizens; you sassination of their native State. We have ounselled with the enemies of the State; you been astonished, unutterably astonished, that conspired with the emissaries of Tennessee, our bright, bold-browed, and knightly youth whose hordes bristled with bayonets, mus- could be at all betrayed into that homicidal, tered to invade your birth-place and sub- fratricidal, parricidal, matricidal, suicidal agate your kindred; you were offered a rendezvous by the crafty kiss of that arch-renssion and a camp in the service of that egade. And we have been mortified, even to hostile State; you went to Washington with unspeakable anguish, to hear in many instances treason in your soul, to seek some plausible of the carnest and heartfelt but vain and unexcuse for the betrayal of the great and in- availing efforts of their parents, guardians, violable trust of Kentucky-your accessories and friends to dissuade them. The instillere already leaving the State in large num- ments of the reptile and his fiendish coadjutors

bers at your previous instigation; you were had been too subtle, too deep, and too maligcoldly received, as you deserved to be by some nant in their young and guileless, but quick -you were received with military courtesy and and susceptible blood, to be purged away. ideration, as you did not deserve to be, by It was too late. The fatal virus had others. You left Washington with all the in- already worked, and the madness had maformation which you could obtain and convey tured, in many cases, before it was discovered. -you returned to Kentucky-resigned the command which you had already corrupted the father were now ineffective. The advice and betrayed to the extent of your crafty and far-seeing solicitude of the most judiciou lutched your fratricidal commis- friends had no longer any efficacy. The sion from Richmond or from Tennessee-de- heart-wrung tears and entreaties of mothers, serted at the juncture of invasion the impaled the soul-stricken sobs of interceding sisters, and imperilled State which you had so often and the manly adjurations of remaining brothand so zealously pledged yourself to de-fend, and placed yourself at the head and how soon their unquestionable duty to their very invasion-and are now be- homes, their State, and their country might come the first and foremost of all her insolent ca and force them to meet the very blood of their blood and heart of their heart in the dread-Such, S. B. Buckner, are you, and such is the fall death-wrack of battle, were alike ineffectu-'strict neutrality" to which you have been so al, were alike futile! "Alas! they would defatigably devoted and which you undoubted- | go!" said a broken-hearted mother to us, from y mean to "carry out" with "the force under" the sick couch of her irreparable anguish; "my pour "command." Such is your fidelity! Such your audacity! Such are your professions, and the other but nineteen—cne was an invalid our proclamation, and your performances! and both were delicate, and both, O God! are Away with you! Away with your lawless gone!" Ah! could those deluded and unfortunorde! Away with your "pledges" and "as- nate minors but have seen the agony which we surances"-with your protestations, apologies, saw-could they have but heard the exclaand proclamations, at once and altogether! mations of anguish which we heard—could Away, parricide! Away and do penance forever-be shriven or be slain-away! You have ile, and unprotected form of that goldenless palliation than Attila-less boldness, mag- tressed and afflicted sister, as she knelt and nanimity, and nobleness than Coriolanus. You | bowed her hopeless head, and hid her griefare the Benedict Arnold of the day! You are rapt face in that deserted Mother's afflicted the Catiline of Kentucky! Go, then, mis- and desolate bosom, they would, at any and reant! And may the infinite mercy of every peril of their young and undutiful lives, God and Heaven forgive and save you, for have stricken dead the base conspirators who your country and your countrymen, your had allured and deceived them, and returned State, and your fellow-citizens never can- to sustain the expiring life of that despairing Mother, and protect the divine, dependant THE TEST OF FEMALE HEROISM .- In the loveliness of that afflicted sister, Yes! we olemn hour of our country's danger, it is not know them, and we know they would have re alone the rugged sex which has to make sac- turned, or perished from the earth and be-

hat duty. The test of patriotism, which sev- or else unwittingly culpable Governor entrusters husband from wife and son from mother, ed the enrolment and organization of the s, we know, a severe one; but where is the State Guard. Those noble and patriotic young woman, who, at a time when the liberty which Kentuckians never would have left their has elevated her to the highest place of respect, homes for an instant, could they have known and the bulwark of the law which has that they would immediately be required by rotected her person from every violence, are their nnscrupulous instigators to invade their alike threatened, by a worse than foreign homes. They had not the shadow of a susnemy thundering at the very portals of our picion when they were hurrying away with omes, would hesitate to bid husband or father, so much heroic ardor and enthusiasm to the on or brother, go forth to battle with her borders of Tennessee, with the arms of Kenclessing and armed for the contest with her tucky upon their brave shoulders, that approving and encourging smile? To the they were enlisting under that murderous oung wife, we would say, better far is a standard that was to carry death and desolawidowhood of honor than a life-long union | tion to the doors and firesides of their deserted with a craven who would not defend his home; kindred, and the native State which first glorious the solemn garb which denotes your blessed them with the breath and light of it mingle your tears in common with those of conscious of the accursed and inexpiable romen of America, is the time for lofty pa- us not that they knew that they were to march triotism and generous self-abnegation; now is shoulder to shoulder with the desperate horde the trying season for you to exhibit that sub- mustered by a hostile State to subdue their ime fortitude for which you have been distin- own. No! murderous slanderers and conguished in all the past. Give up your jewels spirators! the voice of the Commonwealth freely to your country, and give them with the

And now it is our solemn and sacred duty ors, it is necessary that your husbands and sons | a duty, young men of Kentucky, which we not should arm and go out to meet the foe. Cheer only owe to you and to all that you hold dear them in this trying hour, let no unnecessary and either worth living or dying for, not mereeality of the times demands. Garland your and others, but a public and moral duty, a ved ones with your farewell kisses, throw the duty which we owe to God and man, to all shield of your prayer around them; nerve their men, to our State, to our country, to the arms when they give you their last embrace by world, and its unwritten annals, a duty which aying to them, "Go where duty calls and God | we owe to civilization, mercy, humanity, and with you," and trust to the Almighty Ruler | nature, to warn such of you as still remain in of the universe to restore them safely when Kentucky to stay where you ARE For, remem white robed peace again spreads her angel ber, every man who leaves Kentucky now to wings over the land. As the Knight of old enlist either in Tennessee or Virginia leaves received his spurs from his lady love and her, as we have just witnessed with unfathom. vorc her colors in his helm swearing to able sorrow and humiliation, to return her carry them in the thickest of the foe, so, in sworn foe, her involuntary invader, and her

In all probability we shall soon hear of cause it is just." In the name of heaven let mont, finding his reputation deeply damaged o wife's fears unnerve the soldier's arm and no by the circumstances that compelled the surrenmother's alarms spread panic to the bosom | der of the gallant Mulligan at Lexington, has of her warrior boy. Bid them go and God hurried forward from St. Louis at the head of speed! Bid them remember their homes, and all his forces to retrieve the fortunes of war strike the foe boldly but mercifully in the re- and of himself. It is to be hoped that his feelmembrance that they too have perhaps ings of mortification have not driven him on to a conflict for which he is but partially pre-

> General Fremont is probably by this time at the head of an army of thirty-five thousand even more. No doubt the disparity in num bers is very great, though not so great as it was at Springfield or at Lexington. It seems a sad and lamentable fact, that, notwithstand, ing the unbounded resources of the United States in men and money, the Confederate forces greatly outnumber ours in almost every battle. There must be too little vigor some-

The fortunes of Missouri for the present and ertainly the fortunes of General Fremont are staked upon the issue of the great conflict now at hand. If the United States army shall win the victory, Missouri will be safe and Fremont will be a hero in the eyes of the nation, but, if the battle be lost, Missouri will be utterly overrun by the Confederates, and Fremont will no longer have a name of honor among

According to the latest accounts, the Conederate army in Missouri is likely to be seventy or eighty thousand men. In that case Frem will have to fight double his own force.' Col. Mulligan offered to fight quadruple his own

There is no man in the nation to whom nstead of mutual help. Besides, the service Kentucky owes at this moment a larger debt seemed to have reference to her, taking ex We submit the suggestion to those whom it tion in regard to all that concerned her, and, since her actual invasion by the Confederates, he has exhibited wonderful activity and energy in sending troops to her aid and adopting

measures to raise more to be sent hereafter. Governor Morton has a military eye and a him for a large portion of the measure of safety she enjoys. She is under an obligation to him that she will never forget. It has been well, that, having virtually no Governor of her own, she could find so invaluable a friend in

the Governor of a neighboring State. All mail matter for Southern and Western Kentucky is sent by the way of Henderson and Railroad. We hope this will answer the many be done by the Postmaster in this city to facilibreaking, and falsehood; you taught passed from her brow, the word of anger died tate the delivery of letters and papers to every part of the State in his power to control.

Late information, upon which we can rely, authorizes us to state that a general panic has taken place in the seceded States since Monday last. The preparations of the Federal Government to seize certain important posts on the Southern coast, and the unprotected character of that coast, are among the chief reasons for this rapidly increasing feeling.

Davis and the confederated traitors having failed in their absurd demonstration upon Washington (which was, in fact, never real), are now losing the confidence of the troops gathered between Richmond and the Federal Capital, and are daily attacked with the utmost bitterness by the people they have seduced into their conspiracy. It is a fact which events will soon establish, that thousands now in the rebel army are anxious to be taken presoners by the American army, in order that they may be rescued from the fearful horrors under which they are suffering. Nothing prevents an outburst in favor of the Union in North Carolina, save the invasion of that State by the South Carolina troops; and such men as Holden and Morehead will undoubtedly speak out against the traitors the moment they feel strong senough to do so.

Southern forces, now concentrated in Virginia, Missouri, Tennessee, and other States, for they will see that they are sorely needed for the defence of their own homes.

Powerful squadrons and fleets, carrying Southern forces, now concentrated in Virgin- last, said:

undreds of guns of the most formidable character and many thousands of marines and soliers, and hovering everywhere along the imense Southern coast ready to strike at nuperous points in rapid succession whilst the nemy are in doubt as to where the blows may | ing under the guid fall, cannot fail to create a general panic and ach of the Southern troops as are now on the he said: orders of the United States. Numerous places n the South must inevitably fall before the projected expeditions ere the close of the pres-

And these expeditions, as a New York paommercial world. The world wants cotton that cotton is largely grown and collected in scarcely defended, or, if they are defended there are methods in which they can be reduced rifices. The citizen soldier shows his devotion come immortal in the heroic attempt. The to the possession of the U.S. arms. Once snugmajority of those misguided boys, as well as ly established in them, the U.S. forces beco the nuclei of loyal concentration. The friends of the Union will gather around them; the rebellion will lose its followers; and trade will be opened, sooner or later, wherever the authority of the Government is admitted and maintained. No one who has had any intercourse by letter or otherwise with the South can doubt that multitudes of the people, even in the cotton-growing States, are still true to their ancient attachments. They are eager to the Observer and Reporter as follows: for an opportunity to give evidence of their loyalty, and, when security is assured them by the presence of loyal forces, their number and

their zeal will alike increase. We have contended, as others have done that this war should be, on the part of the United States, a defensive war. Our views upon that point are unchanged, but oftentimes the best means if not the only means of de fence is to strike vigorously home upon the enemy. The Southern expeditions we have spoken of will prove the best defence of Wash ngton and Maryland and Kentucky and Mis-

The Mobile Register sneers at the Yan kees on account of their fondness for money Are not the Cotton States too inordinately fond of money to pay their Yankee debts

Brigadier General Bishon Polk's ser General Bishop Polk's proclamations are cer-

The last statement in regard to Zollioffer is that he has retreated from Barbours rille and taken position in the Dog Moun ains. He should feel himself at home there

The following instructions were prepared y James Harlan, Esq., U. S. Attorney fo he district of Kentucky, for the informatio of the Judicial officers appointed by this State and the Commissioners appointed by the Fed uties in the arrest and trial of persons charge rith violating the laws of the United State 1. As respects the power and jurisdiction of State Ficers. The judiciary act of Congress of 1789

officers. The judiciary act of congress of section 33, provides:

"For any crime or offence against the Unites States, the offender may, by any justice or judge of the United States, or by any justice of the peace or other magistrate of any or the United State, where he may be found, agreeably to the usue made of process against affenders in such State and at the expense of the United States, be a restard, and imprisoned or bailed, as the case may

the name of the United States and directed to e marshal of the district of Kentucky. The risdiction of a commissioner embraces the whole

The Commanding General will not imitate the cts of these agents, which are so atrocious in heir nature that they would diagrace an oriental espotism, but he cannot permit their continuance, eaceable persons who remain at their homes will not be in any way molested by him. But he will not heistate, in retaliation for acts committed by marauding parties, to seize and hold as nestages the perpetrators or instigators of these nipurious acts.

r their or a deeper infamy to shun. If they should Surgeon George H. Oliver, of New York to served in the Prussian army during the Cri-

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1861.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1861.

ucky which has at length given way to the them at least twice as often as a village Editor arbitrament of arms the point urged by the sessionists most frequently and with the greatest parade of earnestness was the duty of to-day the last that we have seen, though prob ubmission to the will of the State lawfully exressed; and no one urged this point oftene and more emphatically than John C. Breckin-The point was their favorite political idea, and they never failed with the whole vigor at their Kentucky and have stolen their property for no mmand to press it on all tolerable occasions either private or public.

John C. Breckinridge, in his speech before the Legislature on the second day of last April, he knows there is no truth in it. He knows,

Every doilar of gold and silver is caught up and hid away, and merchants and tradesmen part with their goods for the paper of the Confederated green, and of the different State authorities, only because they are compaled to yield.

We have no doubt that what is here stated by the Philadelphia Press.

We have no doubt that what is here stated by the Philadelphia Press.

We have no doubt that the statement might be made still stronger and yet be true. The government of the United States, for some time past, has fully understood the importance of great expeditions, naval and military, against the Southern coasts and sea ports, and, within the last flow weeks, the utmost energy has been exercised in getting them up. The expeditions are rapidly mustering, and one or two of them; his believed, have a read space and authorities are some of the Allieve and suppression and surprise links intentions and repair their read designs were and are cannot of the State. On a question so momentous as this, the last two or three months without numerous may be formed from circumstances.

We cannot believe that the plan of the authorities at Richmond is for the immensate the plan of the authorities at Richmond is for the immensate the plan of the authorities at Richmond is for the immensate the plan of the authorities at Richmond is for the immensate the plan of the authorities at Richmond is for the immensate the plan of the authorities at Richmond is for the immensate the plan of the authorities at Richmond is for the immensate the plan of the authorities at Richmond is for the immensate the plan of the authorities at Richmond is for the immensate the contract of the complex of the state. The result of the state of the state of the state of the people of the expression of a clear.

We any aduly expect second and third editions are rapidly mustering, and one or two of them, it is believed, have a lead spice of the season of the deliberation of the season of the people of the season of the deliberation of the season of the deliberat

ion, behold tremendous stampedes of the S. B. Buckner, in his letter to us in May

I have no other claim upon the State than the privilege of taking my place amongst her sons when her constitutional rights shall be forcibly invaded. She can claim from me every duty which edition And, again, in his second General Order onsternation and the sudden dispersion of addressed to the State Guard a few days later,

a misconception, on the part of those who enter-tain it, of the obligations and duties which de-volve upon the members of the organization.

While, therefore, he believes that Kentuc has not within her limits sons who are more low than those in the State Guard, the Inspect than those in the State Guard, the Inspector General desires to urge upon his comrades the importance of pursuing a course of conduct which will disarm even the enemies of the organization, and effectually silence the vague insulations of disloyalty which are now so industriously circulated against you. nst you.

Whenever you assume the uniform of Kentucky, lay aside the gard of a mere party or faction, and appear in every respect as the soldier of the State. In that capacity you have agreed to serve her. It is for her statesmen to determine the policy of the State; it is the duty of her soldiers to enforce that policy, not by lawless violence, but in accordance with the Constitution and the laws. Roger W. Hanson about the same time or

perhaps later concluded an exculpatory letter be individual cases where stern circumstances Home Guard to go into the service, but such

ice or guilt may have produced it. And the citations we have here made are but instances of a profession that was habitual have assumed the obligation of defending their of Washington, could, in two weeks more amongst us will bear witness to the truth of this | been furnished with arms for that purpose But now where are these men and what are at the public expense: and now is the time. they? Where and what is John C. Breckin- the time of times, for them to redeem their

majority of her people" announced her deter- upon his soul like a loud questioning of his to be vigilant and prompt—more vigilant and mination to remain in the Union and be loyal conduct. A crisis has come when Louisville more prompt than, we are sorry to have to say, to it; nay, Kentucky since then has thrice must be defended, for thousands of her ene- it has been in some other cases. We know announced this determination, and each time mies, including many of her own unnatural that, if the U.S. army and the Confederate "a decisive majority of her people,"not in any case "a majority of a few upon her conquest and destruction. And simultaneously for Kentucky upon their rehundreds or a thousand or two" but of scores and scores of thousands in every case. | not wait to do it in her own streets or upon her | arrive in our State scorest. | Then let the U. mons may all be proclamations, but Brigadier The action of Keutucky on this subject has border; they should do it at a point where she S. Government, in view of the great peril, exbeen "the action of a distinct majority of her will be out of the reach of the cannon of the ercise the utmost watchfulness and pursue vigpeople" iterated and reiterated. The majority people of Kentucky in whose decision Mr. Breckinridge held that "her citizens are bound to acquiesce", when it "utters its voice" has uttered its voice in clear and unmistakable ones. Does Mr. Breckinridge "acquiesce"? He does not. He resists and he counsels the incrity in general to resist. He is to-day We do not expect to see the present week pas moving like a firebrand amongst his follower the minority, stirring them up to rebel ties the horrors of internecine war" because

trious Crittenden, is seen waving proudly

bove "her soldiers" rallying to vindicate her

'follow" that proud flag? No: he deserts i

tic peace, and follows the flag of the invader

what does Buckner do? Does he, rising above

the "partisans of Cæsar and Pompey," pro-

true to the State"? Does he in this mortal

crisis render to Kentucky "every duty which

a citizen owes his country'? Does he exact

to have, and insist on "the privilege of tak

ing" his "place amongst her sons" to repel

the invader of "her constitutional rights" and

of her sacred soil? o: he does none of this

On the contrary, he repudiates "every duty

which a citizen owes his country," defies th

will of Kentucky, tramples upon all his solemn

dedges of devotion to her peace and honor,

tiate" and prosccute "the strife of brothers

anguard of deluded Kentuckians are at the

head of one of the three invading columns

and the liberties of this Commonwealth. They

are parricides and fratricides and liberticides

ninions they have become.

against them.

itled by the alien despotism whose tools and

Young men of the State Guard! will vo

bey the call of these grovelling recreants o

ion is hardly less than an insult to your char

acter. You are the soldiers of Kentucky

"In that capacity," enjoined your late com-

mander when he still preserved the show o

fidelity to the country and the State, "yo

have agreed to serve her. It is for her statis.

men to determine the policy of the State; IT

THE DUTY OF HER SOLDIERS TO ENFORCE

THAT POLICY." The statesmen of Kentucky

the call of Kentucky? We feel that the que

that are marching against the independent

and takes his place amongst her invaders "t

in her borders. Buckner and Hanson with

e only "claim upon the State" he pretended

'the majority" has pursued "a course opposed o their views". He is trying his utmost to emed bent on making mankind believe, that, set on the minority to do that the bare "intionce in the field at the head of an army, he nation" of which he not long ago professed to yould sweep everything before him with avaave "seen with pain and surprise". John C. lanche impetuosity and force. He made the Breckinridge is in the camp of the enemy, a impression upon the minds of his hearers and traitor to his country and his State. There is eaders, that, on taking military command, where he is and that is what he is. he could no more be curbed or held back than We need not ask where and what S. B. the whirlwind or the storm. Buckner and Roger W. Hanson are. Read again their sounding declarations quoted above fellow-citizens, and then think of the conduct

of the precious renegades. Think of it! Kentucky is assailed by a formidable and deadly enemy, who has "forcibly invaded" not only "her constitutional rights" but her territory and her towns, proclaiming insolently keen a sense of danger as a fox or a rabbit. What will the United States Govern THOUGH AT THE PRICE OF BLOOD AND CON UEST." In this unprecedented exigency 'her statesmen," speaking through the Legis lature, have determined "the policy of the run of braggarts and blusterers. tate;" her Executive, obeying the Legislature called upon "her soldiers to enforce tha

The intelligence is that the taking o lanchester in Clay county by Zollicoffer and Nentucky," and in response to his call "the flag Kentucky," unfurled by a son of the illushis men was attended with great destruction of and robbery are committed, and acts of wanton ust when it gleams across the troubled face of s no more forbearance or moderation, no more which "leads to war with one another." And respect for national law or the ordinary deands of common humanity, in the deeds per etrated by our Tennessee invaders than in the ages that ever made an incursion among the abodes of civilization. If these things continue, we shall have t

eat our invaders not as Christian foes but as ruffians and outlaws. Blanton Duncan threatened some months ace to shake the dust of Louisville from his

eet and expatriate himself. He is now trying o get back, and, lest the dust should choke nim, he seems determined to sprinkle his way The very atmosphere seems to be in No doubt you impregnated the atmospher

Tom, just as that other fellow, Ixion, did the Three secession papers in Kentucky we died within the last few days. They were very disagreeably noisy in their time,

We learn that Rochester, on Green Rive Hartford, and about 45 miles from Owensbor vas taken possession of last Thursday by Con ederate troops under the command of Hardi Helm. The number of troops there is said to be considerable. It has been stated at four thousand out this is no doubt an exaggeration. A Mis issippi regiment is said to be among the occu

Helm's command carry things with a high hand wherever they go. They have got the names of have performed their duty. Will her soldier ot perform theirs? We cannot doubt it. We do not. The strongest as well as the noblest all the Union men in the counties of that region and are seizing guns, ammunition, knives, horses cattle, and whatever else they can find and ar of human motives impel them to perform their luty. Never had soldiers a loftier fame to win esting the owners to be held as prisoners or pe nally maltreated unless they will take an oath reveal nothing they have seen and to be true fail, the loyalty of Buckner would rebuke them and the honor of Hanson would cry out n their allegiance to the Southern Confederacy According to all accounts the Confederate was The Edwin Payne was arrested at the Lebanon Junction and brought to this city yesterday, on the charge of aiding the rebellion. the same unscrupulous and savage pringover our enemies everywhere else.

STILL ANOTHER PROCLAMATION FROM WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1861. GEN. BUCKNER.-There seems likely to be

ues his newspaper, and each one surpasses in

Gen. Buckner professes to have received in-

ably not the last issued.

Jeff. Davis Government.

o surrender up their arms, upon this requisi-

tion of General Buckner, to the nearest force

ander his command, or to instruct their people,

for the sake of the privilege of keeping the

arms, to swear allegiance to Davis or to Buck-

ner, we will give the interesting news as soon

THE HOME GUARD. -The Louisville Home

est, important, and sacred duty. There may

cases must be very few. Those young men

from her limits and driving them out of the

Rowling Green and the banks of Green

River are now the points where our Home

without the enrolment of at least nine tenth

of them in the service under the heroic An

as we get it by telegraph or otherwise.

no end to this man's proclamations. He issues A DANGER TO BE CONSIDERED. -The Confederate movements near Washington have the ballot-box to the bayonet. Having spout-diers for the defence of our State. The Editor pudence that which preceded it. We give ital has created much speculation, and the has concluded to fight for them. As he tried State; they are on our soil not as enemies of United States officers there are in great doubt vainly to get office in the American style he is Kentucky, but occupying strategic positions as to its indications. The last intelligence is resolved to try the Mexican fashion. In a as enemies to one another." formation that lawless persons, instigated by the hired agents of the Government, have arthousand men in front of Washington, altuckian says: rested and maltreated peaceable citizens of kentucky and have stolen their property for no other reason than the expression of political opinions. We do not believe that he has received any such information, and, if he has, he knows there is no truth in it. He knows, he knows there is no truth in it. He knows, he knows there is no truth in it. He knows, he knows there is no truth in it. He knows, he knows there is no truth in it. He knows, he coived any such information, and, if he has, he knows there is no truth in it. He knows, he knows there

ed. His threat to seize and hold as hostages the perpetrators or instigators of imaginary that the whole sustenance of Virginia is eaten the perpetrators or instigators of imaginary that the whole sustenance of Virginia is eaten they so clearly reflect. We give the passages free people in abstaining from such a war is to the United States or to the State of Kentucky, must immediately surrender them up to the nearest military force under his, the said secessionists of this State. The secession-Gen. Buckner's, command. Whether there is ists of our own neighborhood, and, we or is not a possible point of impudence beyond doubt not, of all the neighborhoods in Kenthis we are unable to say; if there is, General tucky, fully believe that the Confederate Buckner will be sure to reach it in his next army in Virginia intends occupying our State proclamation. After having called upon all through the approaching winter. The prominent the troops of the United States and all the men of the secession party around us, basing roops of Kentucky to give up their arms to their calculations upon the assurances they him, perhaps he may next issue his command have in relation to the designs of the Richto all the nations of the earth to do the same mond Government, are thoroughly convinced thing. There seems to be only one condition that Kentucky will be in full possession of the thing. There seems to be only one condition upon which he will consent to let men hold the Confederates within thirty days. We do not of the Legislature, "That, in using the means most essential. We have but little patience." Federal or State arms, and this is that they know that any portion of the army of the Poshall pledge themselves not to fight the Ken- tomac has already arrived in Kentucky or is tucky secessionists or their allies the people of the Southern Confederacy—that they shall in rently well-grounded rumors to this effect. other words take the oath of allegiance to the and the manœuvres before Washington tend to their corroboration. Positive statements are made that both Buckner and Zollicoffer have If the United States and Kentucky conclude

forcements from Virginia, and they may be The U.S. Government should look to this matter at once, and, if necessary, act as well as look. If Confederate forces have been drawn off from the Potomac to Kentucky, our Government should know it and adopt at once a countervailing policy. By far too large a poruard, after having served faithfully in camp tion of the tremendous army of the United inder General Sherman during the time for States at Washington has been drawn from the which they were called out, returned to our West. The great and populous States of the city on Saturday. By far the greater part of East and the Centre should have furnished an hem, we are assured, came back with the in- army large enough for the defence of the Capitention of arranging their affairs as speedily tal, leaving the Western States to defend the as possible and then enlisting in the regular Western border. The railroad arrangements rvice. This is the right thing for them to in Virginia and Tennessee and Kentucky are do. Not to do it would be to decline a mani- such that the whole Confederate army of a hundred and seventy-five thousand, if that is the number, now or lately upon the Potomac, render it inexpedient for the young men of the can be poured into Kentucky in less than two weeks, and such an army, unless confconted by a host like that now arrayed for the defen homes and their fellow-citizens; they have sweep through Kentucky and annihilate all the river cities and towns of Ohio and Indiana. has the unapproachable wickedness and audac-It is of the vastest importance that the Conridge? Since he pronounced the language we faith. If any member of the Guard neglects to get the start in this matter, for that would have cited above, Kentucky has by "a decisive to do this, every sound he hears should fall be fatal. We rely upon the U. S. Government children, are marching against her, intent army at and near Washington were to set out those whose business it is to defend her must spective routes, the Confederate army could ity so dark. The penalty due to a traitor is the two great roads that meet the

> tide of war back from our State, and force it Guard can most effectually guard their homes. After the preceding remarks were in type, re received Monday's despatches from Was

ton without endangering its fall, let them

invading hosts. They must defend her by orously whatever policy the circumstances may

of the way-by meeting them as far as possible | thousand troops can be spared from Washing-

ington, which say: ington, which say:

The flag-staff which had the rebal flag flyin at Freestone Point has not been seen since Satur day, and the place is apparently deserted. Though this movement looks like a feint, it is believe the rebel chief has sent forward to Kentucky be railroad via Nashville a large part of the force recently in Virginia. If this is true, the aban domment of the lines in front of Washington i partially accounted for, and it is believed the Buckner has been largely reinforced from the rebel army of the Potomac.

Thus the same invesseion which present

Thus the same impression which preamong the leading secessionists of Kentucky prevails also at Washington-the impression to the magnitude of his promises. He has that a large portion of the Southern army of een leading an army for some months in the Potomac has been sent via Nashville by railroad for the reinforcement of Gen. Buckner all vanished. There isn't a quieter or more in Kentucky. This, we are entirely confident, prudent General in the service than he. He is the plan of operations, and we apprehend takes first-rate care of himself. He has as that its execution is already in progress. He doesn't even make himself talked about If anything at all, not an hour is to be lost. save by a little occasional running. He creates If the Confederate legions are about being conno sensation among friends or enemies. He centrated upon the soil of Kentucky, shall they be met by the whole power of the United States at once, or must they be allowed to have their own way until they shall have swept like a deluge of desolating flame over our State?

The Cincinnati papers fully appreciate roperty. We have the same information in the fact that the invasion of Kentucky, if successful, must involve the fate of their own city. verrun by the invaders from Tennessee. In The Cincinnati Times, appealing warmly to very instance private possessions are seized, theft the United States Government to drive the Confederates immediately from the soil of Ken destruction perpetrated in defiance of all the tucky, says "if the Government acts promptly, aws of war among civilized nations. There Kentucky will be saved; if it delays, Cincinnati will be destroyed."

Beyond all question the truest military econmy, as well as the truest financial economy, of the United States Government is to adopt receedings of the wildest and most relentless | the necessary means of expelling the whole of | of Kentucky, although realizing fully or in the Confederate troops from Kentucky without part the atrocious character of this invasion of delay, no matter what amount of men and their State, this attempt to humiliate her, to money it may require.

There can be no doubt that Bowling Green and the banks of Green River are the points at which Ohio and Indiana can now best protect their important river cities. Those States, in striking good blows for Kentucky, are striking ually good ones for themselves. Their destiny and ours in the present crisis are in a front a traitor-relative or a traitor-friend, but great measure identified

The Maysville Eagle has numerous parmpanies from the neighboring counties to ne encampment in Mason. The gallant Nel son will soon find himself in large force.

A universal belief is said to prevai among the illiterate men of Southern Missouri now in the Confederate army that the United States is trying to overthrow itself and that lived from childhood, of spreading desolation they are fighting to maintain it. Our friends must not expect us to write

em private letters in regard to our pub-

c views. We have not time to do it. What

ver opinions we may think of value will be

ound in the columns of our paper. Gen. Price says that Col Mulligan su endered "without firing a gun?" Price recogizes no moral obligations whatever. He is a

War may cost an immense deal, but ertainly not a thousandth part as much as ace upon the basis of a permanent division

of the Union. FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA .- By a letter from arleston, dated Semptember 25, the Cincinnati sazette learns that Col. Guthrie, commanding he post, had just despatched Col. Piatt and Lieu-enant-Colonel Enyart, each with five hundred fare in that section of the State is waged upon men, to Logan Court-house, to disperse a large band of rebels said to be quartered at that place.

Warm work was anticipated.

Joseph H. Lewis, who ran for Congress n the Third District and got "subjugated" by

nor an hour passes now or has passed within the last two or three months without numerous arrests and robberies of Union men in the Southern part of Kentucky and their violent transportation to secession military camps. And he knows that to such arrests and robberies, either to attack Washington or to winter in the Last Washington or to winter in the last two or three months without numerous arrests and robberies at Richmond is for the immense Southern army lately on or near the Potomac either to attack Washington or to winter in the last two or three months without numerous and show those who would oppress and wrong us that two are able to defined ourselves. Then let every man come to camp. Come at ourselves, prompts action and a bold front will save us. Nothing the last two or three months without numerous and show those who would oppress and wrong us that the care able to defined ourselves. Then let every man come to camp. Come at our one to camp the cry that the State is invaded and that the insolent intruder must be expelled is the language of partisanship.

It tells us that "wisdom is the expelled is the language of partisanship." It tells us that "wisdom is the expelled is the invaded and that the invaded

self-preservation requires them to rebel against and usurped powers, and that he came amount he well knew when he put forth the representdeclaring that the invader must be expelled, that the lives, liberties, and property of peacea-ble "Southern Rights" men should be protected no citizen shall be molested on account of his potitical opinions; that no citizen's property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions, nor shall any st a be set free by any militar been reinforced and are now receiving rein-their families are entitled to and shall receive AND THEIR PROPERTY." The author of the rebellious handbill under notice knew when he not by our own act, but through the agency of published the handbill that the Legislature had adopted this resolution: and, moreover, he Rights" man, had under the seal of his office and to ask that Kentucky should remain pasdeclared the resolution, together with the resouthorities to co-operate in his expulsion, to be folly. mation enjoining all officers and citizens of the State to render chedience to the requirements of ing independently of this that Kentucky deems the protection of the rights of all her citizens the dearest part of that spotless honor she has unsheathed the sword to vindicate, the ignoble Southern Rights" men of his region that their only safety is in rebelling against the

> ner and his fellow parricides and tools are luring a portion of our people to the dungeon and the halter. The crime of these bloodman life appears too empty to atone for atroc- Kentucky and Virginia. This carap com death; but to one who blackens the guilt of the Big Sandy and the other down the Kentucky treason with the blood of the victims whom his River. It is about forty miles from the Tenn duplicity has seduced from their allegiance on his way down the State road leading through death seems but a poor and partial retribution. We know not what penalty, within the short and feeble grasp of man, is due to such a monster.

A large portion of the people of Kentucky are evidently roused to a full sense of into the States from which we have been in- the magnitude and the critical character of the occasion, but not all. Some even of those who lo not appear to be at heart disloyal are, to ur utter astonishment, supine and inactive They appear to be dead in spirit. They seem as if they would gladly lie down upon their

beds and sleep away all the bloody days and weeks and months and perhaps years that are appalled in the presence of the fearful crisis, They dishonor themselves as Kentuckians, they disgrace themselves as men. If any one of those persons who are nothing and are not preparing to do anything for the defence of the State had been told a year ago or six months ago that Kentucky threats of conquest and subjugation, and tha he would not lift a hand to repel the invasion he would have deemed it a deadly insult. And such assuredly it would have seemed to be But that, which even the poorest-spirited would so lately have resented as a mortal calumny is now true, deplorably true, of thousand Kentucky is invaded by troops under the flag

of a foreign Government, who are overrunning her territory, robbing, imprisoning, and kill constituted authorities and her laws, and avowing a determination to wrench her by for from the Union to which she belongs and place her in defiance of herself in the Southern Confederacy, subject in all things to its will and yet she has men, able-bodied men calling themselves her sons, who, regardless of the coursed affront offered her and the deep inuries done her and the incomparably deeper ations with as much apparent unconcern as if nothing unusual were occurring around them. an entirely new aspect.

We are informed that some of the peop

degrade her, to cast her down, refuse or hesitate to take up arms for her defence because they have, in the rebel ranks, relatives or friends with whom they might be brought in conflict. Certainly it cannot but be a deeply a fearfully painful thought to a patriot, bear ing arms for his country, that he must con a painful thought should not interfere with solemn duty. Let the idea of encounter friends and relatives paralyze traitors, but let it not strike dead or powerless the arms of the loyal. Those Kentuckians who are in Buckner's invading army are there for the verourpose, the express purpose, of bringing ody and terrible war into their own State of meeting hand to hand their own kindre whole people of their State, and surely we should not recoil from the performance of the

of a false regard for any such horrid monsters COL. WILLICH'S REGIMENT.-Col. Willich's splendid regiment of German troops from Indiana arrived by the steamer N. W. Thomas from Madison last evening. The Indianapolis Journal says it is, beyond all question, the finest regiment that has left the State, and doubts if any State has sent out a body of volunteers their equals in all respects. A large portion of them are old s diers, and all are picket men, held to most rigi discipline, drilled with unremitting atte and taught by one of the most thoroughly to diers in the Union. They are armed with En-

nighest and most awful of duties to our State,

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says "four additional regiments of Ohio infantry go into Kentucky immediately; also three ba teries of artillery."

field and Springfield rifles.

The Frankfort Yeoman of Monday, both ditorially and through commun the patriotic Grider, has, we see, appealed from deavors to discourage the enlistment of solttely appeared to be mysterious. The sudden ed, electioneered, treated, begged, bullied, and says "neither of the belligerents has invaded withdrawal of the troops from before the Cap- slandered for his "rights," without avail, he Kentucky in the spirit of hostility against the

> this strife, and says "the lofty courage of a greater heroism than that which wins great The sum and substance of the whole sheet battles." A strange exhibition of lofty is, that, because the Legislature has declared courage to sit down with folded arms and althat the invader must be expelled and has low our chivalric neighbors to fight our battles! called on the Federal Government to aid in his Lofty courage to permit the traitor Buckner expulsion, the lives, liberties, and property of to issue his insulting proclamation that the Le-"Southern Rights" men are endangered, and gislature of Kentucky has deceived her people the State and make common cause with the us to aid the State Government against this invader! This is what the miserable appeal of usurping Legislature, and not to drive him this miserable apostate amounts to. Of course back with all the might and majesty of the Commonwealth! Lofty courage to assert that ation that it was as false as the quintessence of Zollicoffer and Buckner and Polk have not nendacity could make a representation. He invaded Kentucky in the spirit of hostility to knew that the Legislature, in the very act of the State! Truly, most truly, in view of such nonsensical argument, we may say, with the declared with equal explicitness and solemnity Yeoman, "wisdom is the essential want of the present hour," and, the hour having been designated, we have too the man who pre-emi which duty and honor require shall be used to with such ill-disguised treason as this, which expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, asks the people of Kentucky to tie their own hands and in passive submission allow Zollicoffer to ravage our State and burn our towns, Buckner to blow up our dams and bridges, and Polk to flaunt his defiance to the merce of our State from the very banks of the Ohio river, studded with cannon stolen from the fullest protection of the Government in the the General Government, and used, without course is as bad as the thief. War is upon us, developed from the fiendish hearts of depraved sive and let contending armies make her soil expelled and calling on the State and Federal craven cowardice joined to the most abject

> thority that Senator Breckinridge, with Keene Richards, arrived last Sunday night week at Prestonsburg, Floyd county, which joins the Virginia boundary. Col. George B. Hodge, of New-port, and Col. George W. Johnson, of Scott connv, arrived at the same place on Tuesday, On Wednesday, Colonel Wm. Preston, Hon. W. E. Symmes, a son of Brutus J. Clay, Union State Senator from Bourbon and Bath, and Captain has the unapproachable wickedness and audacity to assure these citizens that self-preservaed and well armed. Nearly one thousand armed ion requires them to take up arms against the state!
>
> It is by vile falsehoods like this that Buckper, and his fellow particides and tools are Kentucky and Big Sandy Rivers, there is a se cession camp of fifteen hundred men, and it is in-creasing in numbers daily by accessions from back, in wagons, and on foot, with shot-guns and squirrel rifles, on their way to Virginia to join he Southern army.

> > rest Colonel Guthrie, of the 1st Kentucky reern Virginia. It is in an unfinished condition in full retreat, and consequently it was buried to vlinders, each containing twelve chambers, and rifled barrels, about eighteen inches long. It one hundred and-ninety two balls. If the principle on which it is constructed be correct, we see West Point, pronounced it one of the most destructive engines of war ever designed. The unfinished weapon is in Cincinnati.

The following persons have been appointed United States Commissioners by the Court now sitting in this city: Richard H. Hah-son, of Bourbon; Richard Apperson, of Montgomery; Samuel Lusk, of Garrard; William J. mine; Claiborne W. White, of Madison; James of Pike; Dougherty White, of Clay; George W. Gallop, of Lawrence; William W. Bowling, of Carter; James Harlan, Jr., of Franklin; James H. Irvine, of Boyle; Thomas B. Smith, of Fleming then Stone and Morgan Vance, of Mercer Each Commissioner has jurisdiction coextensive with the State in all cases arising out of the laws

ATTEMPT TO THROW A TRAIN FROM THE TRACK mail agent on the Louisville and Lexington Rail oad, that, as the Fourteenth Ohio Regi Col. Steadman, were on their way to La on Tuesday morning, they detected some persons tampering with the railroad track between Crop-per's depot and Christiansburg, and arrested one of them, named Adam Neville, and took him to Lexington. As they were proceeding to the jai of Neville's arrest, sprang upon him and cut hi throat, causing his death in a few minutes. The

We have good authority for making the state that he is already advancing upon Camp Dick Robinson with the view of giving the Federal troops battle there. On Sunday evening he was mped within thirty or forty miles of Camp CYNTHIANA.-The Frankfort Cor

ays this pestilential little nest of treason has been purified by the presence of a regiment of United States soldiers. They had as good an effect upon the moral atmosphere as a barrel of chloride of lime would have in General Price's RELEASED .- We gave on Monday the names of

seventeen persons, who were arrested with Jas. B. Clay on the charge of aiding the Southern rebellion. Of the number fourteen were discharged o our country, to mankind, and to God, out of allegiance to the Federal Govern DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES,-We have reliable

> Nashville Railroad, were burned by the rebels du THE FOURTEENTH OHIO REGIMENT, - This on Sunday night as far as Eminence, and went

into camp at that point. Col. Stedman, a gallant officer, is in command. A great many persons are actually under the impression that Gen. Becuregard is dead. No wonder they are.

Gen. Polk says that he owes a debt to Kentucky. He owes a heavier one to

## WEELKY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1861

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDI The grand ideal of the Cotton States in their policy towards the United States is now developed, and the parties most intideveloped, and the parties most intidly concerned in that policy—the Border

seman see the destiny prepared for them. mately concerned in that policy-the Border States-may see the destiny prepared for them It was clearly the original purpose of the Cotwall of fire between the planting States and | not to remain with those families and in those the United States. Determined upon this pol- homes whilst three invading armies are upon plunged into the secession movement, not only dare for the subjugation of the State. hout deigning to consult with the people If each man stays to protect his own hom that were to be most seriously affected by the he cannot protect it. His isolated efforts, known will and earnest remonstrances of those He must be liable at any moment to find him people. The only deference paid to Kentucky self and all that belongs to him at the merc a the whole movement was to purchase up of a squad of midnight or midday marauders. John C. Breckinridge, as the leader of a fac- In such times as these, nothing can be done tion in direct opposition to the feelings and in- but by organization, and Gen. Anderson and

seductions of the faction thus raised up, Ker. armies, and all such of our people as would do sts, and to her whole country. As soon as this determination of Kentucky became | bold and gallant leaders. certain, the mask of courtesy and deference was encamped in threatening defiance upon her ing at them, this war in Kentucky, this ra

cotton and clothing for the support of this do now, they would consider it a posi

bors, whose fathers and mothers and sisters stay and suffer all the horrors of this desolaare thus occupied by hostile and embittered nations, and when, especially, the whole that way. territory on one side is avowedly held and used by a distant government as a mere military co defensive and offensive operations? And what is to become of the flourishing towns and cities which adorn the alternate banks of this now affluent stream? And what is to be the value of property in these towns and in th lth of territory for 150 miles on

either side of the Ohio? These are the questions which it become every citizen of the four States we have name arnestly to ponder, now that the Confedera Government has fully disclosed and openly avowed its policy. That policy makes the cause and the interests of these four State soluble. Honor and safety alike require that these States should now cor dially combine all the power that they can wield for the defeat of this atrocious and selfish policy. Now the crisis has come. The issue made up, and the Confederate Governm will direct its whole power to the successful determination of it. ALL THE NECESSARY FORCE WILL BE WITHDRAWN FROM VIR is little now to be gained by the further occu pation of poor old Virginia. Like a maider nce ravished, she may be let alone in the cer tain security that she will remain voluntarily

But Kentucky a virgin in truth and honests must be forced, gagged, and violated, by milioccupation. An ordinance of secession just be had somehow, and in some way. If by a hoons legislature or by a hoons convention, summoned by the Governor. This is, tionably, the programme, and a large part of the immense army now in Virginia will be brought here to execute it. As the man Buckner tells us, his force, that army of strange and dread portent in the progress of constitution in ancient and in modern histoy-that army of sons marching into Kenucky to subjugate their fathers-his force is "THE ADVANCE."

May the Government of the United States appreciate the tremendous significance of the conflict that has now commenced in Kenncky and meet it at once with a commenarbitrament. Let them work heartily togeththree States on our border put to silence and to shame their vile abolition faction-the illmened occasion of all our woes-and let the Kentucky sympathizers with the disunion misery, and desolation which the Cotton Gov

In the tragedy of Julius Cæsar, Cassin

rnal devil to keep his state in Rome ly as a king."

And we may say there was a Kentucky one that would have brooked the presence of the eternal devil as readily as such an invasion as the Confederate armies have made upon her soil. Yes, the time was, and certainly not long ago, when Kentucky would have con ed every peril, would have "met destruction face to face in all his ways," sooner than have permitted the foot of an insolent foe to rest for even an hour upon her fair form. One year since, such an outrage upon the pride, the dignity, the self-respect of Kentucky, as has now been perpetrated, would have aroused the oulation throughout ev ry acre of her domain for bloody conflict. What can have wrought the change that is so manifest? What has caused supineness and inaction among mer whose pride it has been to be the worthy descendents of chivalric fathers?

Would to Heaven we could make those, who in this exigency, are recreant to their high duties, realize the present condition of thing as they must inevitably realize it by and by The proud name of Kentucky is at stake, and she appeals, in the low tones of entreaty and the high tones of command, to all her sons to sustain it or perish in the attempt. She is in vaded: and that sad truth should echo through their souls, and, till their duty is done, sting them like a serpent in every fibre of their frames. She is invaded; and, while the invaher, and every one of her children shares it She is invaded; and, unless the foul stigms shall be speedily wiped out, the name of Ken tuckian, from being a title of honor, will be come a name of reproach. She is invaded and during the stay of the invader upon her domain, seizing and robbing and imprisoning the soldiers is fearful. Each passing week i her citizens, extorting from them oaths of al- no doubt as fatal as a battle. legiance to a foreign Government, and destroying her public works and her private she is not the equal of her sister

Kentucky continue? How long before her no simple oath of allegiance will do to estab her from the foul pollution of the footsteps of get away as speedily as possible. the invader and despoiler? How long, oh

Kentuckians, how long? of his own State should be beheaded.

quarters of Kentucky we learn th amongst loyal men is that at presen they cannot without imperilling their leave home to engage in the regular the State.—Louisville Journal

If Kentuckians would make their homes invaders from the Confederate States. If the stay at home in a sniveling state of stupefaction

This is true. It is a truth that ought at ton Government-a purpose already executed once to be realized. Sooner or later it will in part, now in process of execution as to the be realized by all. The way for Kentuckians that I was sorely mortified to see that body shrink nder-to make Virginia and Kentucky a to secure safety to their families and homes is icy, the traitorous leaders of the Cotton States our soil marching forward as rapidly as they

ion, but in direct opposition to the however brave he may be, will avail nothing terests of his State, to the traditions of his Gen. Crittenden are at the head of the only family, and to his own cherished and oft-re-Our enemies cannot be driven out of our Stat In spite of all the efforts and appliances and except by armies, large and well-disciplined tucky has remained loyal to herself, to her iny without delay around the standards of our If our people adopt the weak and foolish

thrown off. The three armies which had been policy of trying to defend their homes by stayborder for many months were suddenly, in aging of her soil, will have no end. Let our pursuance of the original design, precipitated people muster instantly in all their spirit and order of the day, when Mr. Taylor proposed as a ly might as well not be done at all. as far into the interior of the State as they strength to force the invading hosts back ould reach. And now the question is to be where they came from, and then every Kentried by the strong arm between the Confed- tucky home will be as safe as if it were erate Government on one side and Ohio, In- guarded singly by an army. There lies our diana, Illinois, and Kentucky on the other, safety, and it is our only safety; shall we no whether Kentucky shall be conquered and immediately secure it? In some few portion orcibly appropriated by the former as a camp- of our State, beyond all doubt, the people are ing ground for the Confederate armies, from not rallying to the rescue of Kentucky as she which to make desolating forages into the coun- has a right to expect, and the fact involves try morth of the Ohio, and as a protecting danger to her and discredit to themselves. Warren county, and at this point the House adcover upon which must fall all the avenging | Surely they cannot have a full sense of their blows of those Border States in their efforts at own duty and of the necessities of their State retaliation, while the planting States will be and their country. Probably they read little and ported a resolution to instruct the Federal Sens think less. Fiery-hearted patriots should go No doubt the young gentlemen of the South among them and make personal appeals to them will cheerfully do their share of the fighting. A contemporary says, that, were any such per-It will be glorious sport, more exciting than a sonal effort made in this direction as we some buffalo hunt on the prairies, to come up to the times see in a great election canvass—such ar-Kentucky camps and make a predatory excur- guments enforced, such sentiments impressed, as was offered by Mr. Taylor in the morning and sion into Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois, while such passions kindled-our young men would their fathers and mothers and sisters and rally to the flag of their country in numbers as the whole town was called out to see the negroes are far away from danger or disturb. such as we hardly dream of now. Instead of ance, making home comfortable, and making simply thinking it well enough to go, as they honor to stay at home. There should be a But how is this condition to suit Kentucky strong pressure of public opinion, compelling and her three thrifty and industrious neight the performance of duty where there is nothing else to compel it. Every citizen, who canand homes are not far away, but compelled to not go to the war, should consider himself personally obliged to influence somebody else to ting contest? And what will become of all go, and, if necessary, to aid him in going. the commerce of the Ohio river when its banks | His own failure leaves him in a debt to hi country that can be fally discharged only in

MILITARY AND CIVIL ARRESTS .- An ex asive and quite a needless alarm, we hear, s prevailing in various quarters on the subject nore cause to fear being arrested than we have, are in nightly terror, seeming to be under the mpression that arrests are made only at night, Many of these timorous beings avoid sleeping at home, leaving a good feather bed for the hay mow, or piles of corn shucks that are incent of the improving cares of upholsterers. Those persons who have not violated General Anderson's excellent proclamation, since it was mblished, and who are attending to their business, need have no apprehension from the mil ary arm. And even if a mistake should be made, and there is an improper arrest, no good itizen need have any fear of meeting General Anderson. A more kind, gentle, and just being never had military authority committed to his keeping. Yet Kentuckians have fled and are fleeing from the imaginary and foolish terrors of this epitome of Kentucky virtues, into the grinding, debasing, and ruinous de otism of Simon Bolivar Buckner!! We beg them to stop this absurdity, and peaceably and onestly attend to their business under the erms of General Anderson.

And we may speak equally decisively of the is a gentleman of whom any State might feel proud. Firm, vigilant, brave, and resolute, his generous nature is incapable of dealing unjustly with any one, nor could anything induce him to be an oppressor of the innocent, We question whether a better officer could have been selected in this Commonwealth.

The deputies of Mr. Sneed have been careinridge was silent in his Senatorial seat on these
the State. Had I been able to move, upon any of them in any other light than as protectors. It seems to us that no man, even I regret that the length of my letter preof ordinary intelligence, can possibly make a mistake as to the clear, intelligible, and concise terms of General Anderson's proclama ion. All citizens who have lived conformably to that proclamation, and who continue to live | Abolitionists. It was one of the most logical and in that way, may rest at ease. There is no cause of apprehension in any such case.

We hope that the brave men who at exington surrendered to an overwhelming drew his substitute and offered in its place that of will lodge you in our houses. surate force. Let the four States most military force and to the horrid fiend of thirst Mr. Allen, and at this point the previous queswere not released upon a pledge not to bear meaning and vital import to them of the dread arms again during the war. We don't want The resolution as it now stood instructed Breckany of the soldiers in the service of the United States to accept such a condition of liberty. cause, and that our common future will be ir- We prefer that they should remain in captivirevocably determined by the result. Let the ty until exchanged, or until they can escape, or until rescued by friendly force.

It would be a scandalously unequal game i orisoners on both sides were to be discharged oon the strength of pledges not again to bear movement awake to a sense of the degradation, arms. The loyal troops of the United States would faithfully keep their pledges, but the int has decreed to be the destiny of their | Confederates would not pay the slightest re-State, and then join in an honest and brave spect to theirs. The latter would unhesitatngly promise not to take up arms again dur ing the war, and unhesitatingly take up arms the next day. Men who have preved false to their solemn allegiance to country are not likely to prove true to their own pledges or to

NESSEE. - We find in the Nashville Union of last Friday a proclamation of Gov. Harris, o Tennessee, calling for "thirty thousand troo for immediate service in addition to those al-ready in the field." The proclamation purports to be issued in compliance with a call "made by the Government of the Confederate States through Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson. Gen. Johnson is the Confederate command er for the Department of the West, and o urse the call for 30,000 additional Tenner see troops has reference to contemplated oper ations in Kentucky. Thus we see, fellow Ken tuckians, what we have got to do. And shall we not do it?

Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden has bee appointed Brigadier-General by the U. S Government. We announce his appointme with great pleasure. He is among the trucs and noblest and best of the martial spirits of the nation. He combines all the qualities of is cool, prudent, cautious, and wise, and yet when occasion demands it, as dashing and etuous as a cataract.

We earnestly hope that Brigadier-General Crittenden's sphere of duty will be at prese in Kentucky, for our old State cannot we spare the services of her chivalric son in thi crisis of her destinies,

A late number of the Richmond (Va.) ispatch, which a friend has handed us, spe ulates as to the causes of the great sickness that has prevailed in the Confederate army i Virginia. That paper gives no statistics, but its remarks imply that the mortality among

The interpretation given to the natural ation law of the Southern Confederacy is tes, and her people are not the equals of that a "foreigner" cannot become a citize unless he joins the rebel army. No other How long must this dishonoring invasion of contribution of service, no probation of time spurred to deeds of daring by the mem- lish his right of citizenship. He must put on ory of the deeds of their fathers, will rise up in the uniform, shoulder the musket, and go in numbers enough and spirit enough to redeem | the ranks, or he must give up his property and

A correspondent says that the Editor of the Yeoman "scouts truth and patriotism." He who heads an army for the invasion Yes, that Editor goes upon such scouting expeditions frequently. Fort Lafayette think there is,

ace of the Louisville Je FRANKFORT, Oct. 2, 1861. In the Senate, at its afternoon session

shall be disappointed.

Monday's adjournment, the question was on the

spension of the rules to consider them, and yes

rday morning, that question recurring, th

stitute a preamble and resoluti

f the people of the State had confidence i

tors to resign. Mr. Young, of Hender

ll, saying he was a good Union man, though

acting with the Southern Rights Party and

before any action was taken the House adjour

Now, if all this was not trifling with a

der the Confederation and under the pres

was demanded but not sustained by the majority.

rejected-62 to 11. The next motion was to strike

out from Mr. Wolfe's report from the Committee on Federal Relations the name of Mr. Powell.

ssible, and would say that the further repre-

had a few friends in the House.

usly confirmed.

hvena subsiding suddenly into the squeak of a

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig of the 21st lt. closes an article with this paragraph: We repeat that serious and extensive requesting Gov. Magoffin to resign, was taken igress, at its late session, passed an imp up and referred to the Committee on Federal Reions. It passes my comprehension why the Senate could not have acted upon this at once. Our federal relations have nothing to do with it; the bonor and dignity of Kentucky are the only relations which should be considered. The sense of the Senate upon the want of confid overnor was so clearly expressed in the morning tale of horror upon the dreadful doom of affair between Kentuky and Tennessee! The soil of that gallant State is to be dreuched with the pur ple torrents of fraternal blood! the tomb of a standing committee. I don't preame it is worth the white paper it was written pon, for the Governor is not at all likely to give

This confirms the views and opinions w ap his place willingly, but still, as an expression have ourselves expressed. We have not till of the opinion of the Senate, its passage would have great moral weight, and show to other now heard of the important bill mentioned by States and to our fellow countrymen that Ken- the Nashville Banner as having been passed repudiates her Governor, whose fidelity is by the Confederate Congress, on the secret ubted and whose known complicity with trai- calendar, during its late session, to aid in cre ors and whose misprision of treason render him ating a revolution in Kentucky and carrying her into the Southern Confederacy. We may estion somewhat the policy of introducing the be assured that the operation of that secret bill resolution at all as being a waste of time, but when it was introduced, there can be no doubt involves the employment of an immense Confederate force and this force must be met on that the Senate owed it to their own dignity to ass it promptly, and without the dissent of a the very threshold of the strife by a force single one of the Union members. I trust it may powerful enough to beat it back and to keep it yet be done, though I have grave fears that I back. The great necessity of the present hour is to arouse the Federal Government and the The action in the House yesterday on the Senpeople of Kentucky and of the loyal States ate resolutions to request Breckinridge and Powell to resign is to me somewhat inexplicable. At upon her border to the tremendous importance

of the adoption of immediate and energet

the start of us and thereby accomplishing their ase refused a suspension by a vote of 40 to 30. accursed purposes whilst we are merely pre-They came up, however, subsequently in the orparing for resistance. What is not done quick-We need not repeat the warning to Indiana Mr. Huston proposed another substitute, to the and Illinois and Ohio, that our danger is their effect that neither the Legislature nor a majority danger, and our safety their safety. They seem fully to realize this truth and to act upon it. We s Senators, and Mr. Bush proposed that it should rejoice at this, for we want their valuable and be submitted to a vote of the people on the third Monday in October, whether they should resign where the presence of the Confederate forces r not. Mr. Allen, with a view to show the folly have not established a relentless despotism over of such a proposition, offered as an amendment that Gen. Buckner should superintend the election in soul and body, our Kentuckians are rallying under their State's and their country's banners ourned for dinner. In the afternoon Mr. Wolfe, but time is necessary to render their organiza from the Committee on Federal Relations, rethe regiments and brigades of the neighboring loyal States to aid us in the great conflict, the osed to strike out the name of Lazarus W. Pow

will not be slow, whatever may be done or no doubting whether the Union could be reconstructed. Mr. Ireland moved the same substitute done by the Federal Government. THE ADDRESS OF WM. H. WADSWORT The gallant and eloquent Wadsworth, one of the greatest of all the living spirits of Ken-Thirty-third Indiana Regiment passing through. tucky has sent forth his call to the people o the Ninth Congressional District, and, inas mestion. I do not know in what dignified legisla n consists. It may be that the House is right much as its tone is nobly adapted to all the and that my perceptive faculties are obtuse, but I Congressional Districts alike, we hasten to lay andidly regard such action as most d sastrous. If it before our readers. The feelings and thoughts Mr. Taylor's preamble is correct, and its truth can-not be denied, then our Federal Senators are unfit nd emotions and passions created in every patriotic heart by the reading of this address will represent us, and some way ought to be found to place them. When the House met this mornhe right feelings and thoughts and emotions and passions; let them be carried out as speedi-, Mr. Heady moved the postponement of the a bject until after the recess, for, although he v as possible into stern and resolute action. Who, that is not recreant to his State's he ought they ought to be passed, he believed that nd to his own, will fail to respond to Wm. H. he Legislature could employ the limited rem nant of its session much more profitably. The Wadsworth's high and thrilling words! The tion was rejected-39 to 36. Mr. Heady then eart that will not echo them deserves to per ook the floor, and in an excellent speech favored ish:

the adoption of the resolution, dwelling on the FELLOW-CITIZENS: Your State is invaded by rigin of the secession movement, pursuing its istory, and showing how Mr. Breckinridge be-Confederate brigands, who seize your town urn your railroad bridges, and blow up the lock me complicated with and the candidate of the on the Green river, paid for out of your swear ists. He deprecated the coercive policy and taxes--your compatriots are taken prisoner or slain, and you are threatened with 'blood an of the Confederates employed upon Missouri and tucky, and showed the great impolicy of di rquest." The Legislature of your State ha riding the Union into two separate confederacies He adverted to the proceedings of the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions and the disruption of Anderson, who first roused the nation at Sum ter, and Crittenden, worthy son of Kentucky civic chief, and pupil of old Zack, call on you the Democratic party. Mr. Underwood followed a historical sketch of the power of the several tates over their representatives in Congress unmuster beneath their standards. Under then brave Nelson, Marshall, the Kentuckian "with ent Conitution, and deduced therefrom that this Assem- out fear and without reproach," Metcalfe with the spirit of old Stone Hammer, his sire, and man bly had a moral though not a legal right to renore gallant men, Kentuckians all, call on yo rally in defence of your fame, your liberty, ial acts were not in consonance with the will of Mr. Burns, of Owen, next entered The brave sons of the Northwest, Illinois, In upon a long dissertation on matters and things diana, and Ohio, remembering the debt th this generation of Kentuckians for the blood eneral, pertinent and not pertinent. shed for them in the second war of inde with one Senator, deeply regretted the course by your fathers, have already poured forth the which he should now be compelled to take. Be-lieving Mr. Breckinridge to be a statesman and with hot haste to be foremost in the fight; you patriot, he had cheerfully supported him in 1856, but, before his Vice Presidential term was out, Green, and other places implore your aid; th his political record was totally changed. He was heart-broken exiles of the South, the oppress proclaimed as favoring the doctrine of secession and cloaking disunion under the guise of loyalty.

of Tennessee and other Southern lands, long for the sight of your banners and the sound of the ssee and other Southern lands, long for vil authorities. The Marshal of Kemucky | He made a speech at Lexington to disclaim these | tread of your columns, and with tears of joy will

unionist, but was perfectly mute. Kentucky did us march. a Presidential candidate, he took his seat in the my property, and my life, I am prisoner to an ac United States Senate, when the present Admin- cident which confines me to my room, and cannot istration was not in power, but Buchanan's, which had been friendly to him, denounced the Governfully selected, and no good citizen need look subjects, but with infamous petitly be and would have borne the fiery cross from Maysville

Let your best men at once call for regime vents me from giving a sketch of the most effective and scathing rebuke which the speaker neighborhood, without delay, raise companies, the gave to the whole scheme of disunion and the gave to the whole scheme of disunion and the base efforts to misrepresent the condition of the Union men of Kentucky, denouncing them as sisted, instructed, and paid. Whoever raises the company shall command. Provide neither scrip patriotic speeches of the session, complete in its nor money for your journey, but come with a array of facts, close in its reasoning, and terrible seed. Already the tents on Kenton's old farm in its denunciations of those who had precipitated all the present evils upon us. Mr. Ireland withshine in the auspicious September sun, and you

I annex the act of the Legislature, the ras demanded but not sustained by the msjority.

The resolution as it now stood instructed Breckuridge to resign and Powell to vote in obedience

of the wishes of his constituents and the properties of the North March and the State of th to the wishes of his constituents, and upon the Kentucky, and claim the front place in the adoption of the substitute the vote steed, year great battle; be the first to avenge those fields-33, nays 38; so it was rejected. Mr. Bush then "Where stained patrimoved as a substitute his plan for taking a vote on the question at a general election, which was W. H. WADSWORTH.

During our visit to Lowell we were shown hrough the Laboratory of our celebrated coun-ryman Dr. J. C. Ayer. Scarcely could we have elieved without proof what is seen there beyond

Upon this Mr. Yeaman spoke, and said he be-lieved that Mr. Powell was all the more danger-They make a barrel of solid Pills, about 15,00 is because he was more cautious, and he should doses, and three barrels of Cherry Pectoral, 120,000 doses, per diem. To what an inconceivrote for the motion only with an understanding that he would introduce another resolution conble smount of human suffering does this poin mning his course of conduct. As for Breck-70,000 doses a day!! Fifty millions of doses per ear!!! What acres and thousands of acres of ridge, he would use the strongest language sick beds does this spread before the imagination And what sympaties and woe! True, not all this entation of Kentucky by him is incompatible with the interests, honor, and safety of the Comis taken by the very sick, but, alas, much of it is. onwealth. His speech delivered in this cham-This Cherry Drop and this sugared Pill are to be ber at the last session showed that he was the companion of pain and anguish and sinking engaged in the conspiracy to destroy the Governsorrow—the inheritance our mother Eve be-queathed to the whole family of man. Here the ent. At the conclusion of Mr. Y.'s forcible refant darling has been touched too early by the solution that, whereas, the Legislature believes blight that withers half our race. Its little lungs hat Breckinridge is in favor of disuriting the States by acknowledging the independence and tell which way its breath shall turn. This red arate nationality of the Confederate States, and act with a view to accomplish that object, drop on its table is the talisman on which its life shall hang. There the blossom of the world just erefore he is instructed to resign. This was perfore he is instructed to resign. This was ected—44 to 20—showing the determination of a House to act on both Senators. The previous he House to act on both Senators. The previous fection's most assiduous care avails not—she is still fading away. The wan messenger comments away. The wan messenger comments away. on was then domanded, the motion being to out Powell's name, which was rejected—41 The question then came up on the resoluo 25. The question then came up on the resoluhope. The strong man has, planted in his vitals this same disease. This red drop by his side i ion from the Committee on Federal Relations, which is, as Breckinridge and Powell do not rephelping him wrestle with the inexorable enemy present the will of the people of Kentucky, the wife of his bosom and the cherubs of hi y are instructed to resign. This was adoptedheart are waiting in sick sorrow and fear lest th rod on which they lean, in this world, be broken which should have been promptly performed long ce as a matter of justice to the State. The magive the perishing sick the best that human a ity would have been greater, but that Powell an give .- Galveston (Texas) News. d1&w1 By the way, the Governor sent in this mornng the name of Nathan Gaither, jr., ofAdair, as

O, Doctor! Spare no skill, nor cost, nor toil to The Nashville Banner says that the Confederate Congress, in secret session, has passed cretary of State, in place of Thomas B. proe, jr., resigned, and the nomination was a bill for the conquest of Kentucky precisely The Senate pussed a supplemental act to the was passed for the conquest of Missouri. So trying to do. The whole practical questi are at length opened, and that the question of observing what the condition of affairs is in Before the adjournment of the House this after-con the two-million loan-bill was passed by that the State. The Senate has an afternoon session. s me form in the Senate this morning. The House then took a recess until 7 o'clock this evening. burned over their heads, railroad tracks are We are aware of no change in our tone. We have not been violent, but we have been torn up, bridges are destroyed, entire counties frame the death-agonies of all our race. are laid waste by the spoiler, murder by the earnest and out-spoken, and we hope we are so still. But how about the Yeoman's tone? bayonet, the halter, and the faggot!—these

What has been the effect of late events upon are the record of the "current topics" of the that? Can any one conceive the yell of a day! The Philadelphia Bulletin, like several

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1861.

Thermopylæ although in one aspect a warning. It is the beacon of supineness as well as the star of heroism. In each aspect, it teaches a lesson which Kentuckians, in this of the destiny of their country and of their State, should earnestly heed. When Xerxes set out for the invasion of

reek States met at the Ist'mus of Corinth

for the purpose of making arrangements to re-

sist the invader. The congress wisely resolved that the invader should be encountered at the pass of Thermopyle, a narrow defile in Northern Greece, and Leonidas, with a detachment of Spartans and other Peloponnesians, was sent forward to occupy the pass. The body of the Grecian force, however, did not folk Leonidas and his men. On the contrary deeming the danger of Greece not imminent, the Greeks in general remained at home to attend the Olympic festival and the festival of the Carnean Apollo, persuaded notwithstanding the foot of the invader was already upon the soil of Greece, that it would be time enough to go to the relief and reinreement of Leonidas when two or three weeks distant the approaching games should over. They stayed at home, not, indeed, to rotect their families, they had too much military sense for that, but to amuse themselve leanwhile, Xerxes, at the head of one of the largest armies ever assembled on this globe, measures to prevent our enemies from getting came up to Thermopylæ, and attacked Leonilas; who, repulsing the flower of the Persian army with a havoc that caused Xerxes to leap in rage out of the throne from which he watched the battle, held the mighty host at bay for the space of two mortal days, when, a traitor having revealed at last the cret mountain path that led to the rear of Leonidas, the Persians surrounded the hero and his band, and cut them to pieces, leaving gallant aid. In all the counties of Kentucky, Greece to expiate at Salamis and Plates the pineness which abandoned her immortal vanard to a fate that was almost as unnecessar

mperishable. Such is Thermopylar Do we want a Thermopylæ in Kentucky God forbid! and yet one seems all but impend ng. The Legislature, deliberating not unlike the Isthmian Congress of old on the means of result of which must be of equal moment resisting the invader, has resolved that the inrader shall be expelled, and Leonidas, with to us and to themselves. They, we are sure, his band of heroes, has gone forward to his post; but, though the invading legions ar lrawn up in battle array and in overpowering trength before this devoted phalanx, a portion f our people, neglecting their vanguard as the Freeks neglected theirs when the myriads of Xerxes hung above it like a bursting thunder loud, are as inactive and supine as if the shadow of danger had not crossed their minds or had crossed only to paralyze and stupefy them. How long shall this suicidal endure? Shall it last until apathyour brave defenders on the railway and in the nountains, like their deathless prototypes a Thermopyla, shall be overwhelmed and cut to icces, and the invader, flushed with a sanguinory, takes up his unobstructed march for the Capital? or shall it give way at once to uch energy and ardor as will enable our Spar tan heroes to beat back and beat down the in

> il? In a word, shall we have a Thermopyla Kentucky or a Marathon? Of one thing let us rest assured. If w zard the former, the glory will belong exlusively to the heroes who fall, whilst the shame alone will belong to Kentucky. Our ermopylæ, if we should ignobly risk one ould shed no lustre on the Commonwealth, hough it would shed disgrace, and might ernly just than the history of the past will djudge that the fame of men who die vainly et nobly for their country, great and undying s such fame may be, is not greater and more indying than the infamy of the country which he eve of Christian civilization, the heroism of a Thermopylæ, sunbright as it is, can have o charm to gild the enormous dereliction that

vader and sweep him ignominiously rom our

calls for or suffers the display. KENTUCKY. - The telegraph informs us that

The Richmond Whig says truly that the olutions of the Kentucky Legislature, reiring the Confederate troops to leave this ate, and the proclamation of the Governor intents and purposes. Kentucky has acted in this matter as a State-acted in her sovereign pacity. She cannot, as a State, act more authoritatively. The Richmond Editor eviently inclines to the opinion, that the Southern Confederacy, based upon the principle of State sovereignty, should respect the action of Kentucky, promptly withdraw the Southern forces stationed upon her soil, and leave her people to settle in their own way whatever diflties they have. Certainly the Confederate Government would adopt this policy towards us if it had any real regard for State rights, but it has none; its boasted respect for State rights is scandalous hypocrisy. It

doesn't willingly permit State rights or anything else to stand in the way of the accomlishment of its purposes, whatever they may Although the fundamental doctrine upon got up was that every State has a sacred right | Carstew, W. B. Talle, Isaac Nelson, and Benja to choose its own position and its own associa- min F. Thomas. The prisoners were tra tions without molestation or interference from to the steamer Hazel Dell, in charge of a file of any other State or States or any power whattucky decides to remain in the Union and asks to be free from invasion, propose to subjugate her, to obtain possession of her "at the price blood and conquest," to seize her revenue and compel her to pay tribute to them, to annex her to themselves and make her a portion of their demain against her own will and in defiance of her life-and-death struggles. The Richmond organ thinks, that, although

the very principle upon which the Southern racy is based requires that Kentucky should be left free to keep the position which as a State she has chosen, and although it might be best for the Confederate Government to respect the principle in Kentucky's case, the functionaries of that Government have a perfect right to consider Kentucky's attempted aintenance of the principle good cause of war againsts her, good cause to subdue her, to co erce her, to annex her, to make her a conquered State or a subjugated province. And a bill for the conquest of Kentucky precisely similar in its general provisions to that which ment has decided to do, and what it is itary bill, which authorizes the Military Board | we are to have the same state of things in | whether Kentucky shall be left to her borrow two millions of dollars in addition to Kentucky that they have in Missouri, if the own free action, left to choose between ne like sum already voted to be rai ed in like Confederates have the power to bring it about. | adhering to the United States and joining the sanner. This shows that the eyes of Kentucky We must naturally feel an interest therefore in Confederate States, or whether she shall be compelled, forced, driven, pricked into the coserving what the condition of analysis in confiderate States in spite of her own soverand deplorable. Civil war, in its most horrid form, eign will expressed in all the forms prescribed by her own Constitution and her own laws. If, in this conflict, she shall be borne down oly by a vote of 63 to 9. The bill passed in the Commonwealth remind us of the atrocities of by the armies of the Southern Government. evermore can she have a name of pride or of honor among men. Every flower will have paired. Work has already been begun on the The Louisville Journal and Democrat, for sev-ral days past, have moderated their tone of vioal days past, have moderated their tone of vionoe. It is a good indication and has a signifiof the day. Towns are sacked, fields are ravgraded, abject in the seat of her old renown.

ed into the service, and are now doing duty in the ant meaning—Frankfort Yeoman.

We can't accept the Yeoman's praise in this burned over their heads, railroad tracks are deserves to feel within his single soul and burned over their heads, railroad tracks are deserves to feel within his single soul and eserves to feel within his single soul and

by assuring them, that, unless they do so, they dormouse—or the scream of a hawk into the twitter of a tomiti?

Single Final Company of the Eastern papers, expresses a strong content of a tomiti?

Most of the secessionists say there isn't any U. S. Government. Those of them in Fort Lafayette think there is,

Most of the secessionists was there isn't any U. S. Government look to this?

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Makirmishing will begin very soon. According to accounts received direct from Green River Bridge that the Kentucky Legislature has passed a bill for drafting troops throughout the States of a courts, from Lagrange, visited Bedford, Trimble deduction on each corresponding payoral form. All the rest that were brought up to that the paymaster-Generality and Potomac have been sent off down the river to that place have been sent off down the river to that place have been sent off down the river to the Lafayette think there is,

Mill begin very soon. According to accounts received direct from Green River Bridge then transmitted to the Paymaster-Generally and Potomac have been sent off down the river to that place have been sent off down the river to that place have been sent off down the river to the time transmitted to the Paymaster-Generally and Courts, Ky., yesterday and took peasession of forty-seven stand of arms which had been in the States Sumpter leaves the time transmitted to the Paymaster-Generally and Potomac have been sent off down the river to that the paymaster of each regiment. The roll that the transmitted to the Paymaster-Generally and Courts, Ky., yesterday and took peasession of forty-seven stand of arms which had been in the forty-seven stand of arms which had been in the forty-sev

GOVERNOR MORTON'S ADDRESS TO THE EOPLE OF INDIANA .- We call atter this noble Address in our paper of to-day. rord of inspiration to men is in another a word Let the whole people of Kentucky, as well as the whole people of Indiana, read it. It is a strong and powerful appeal to our fellow-citi- rus W. Powell to resign. It was done without a zens of Indiana, who have already done so call of the yeas and nays. Formal action was ity of the thing. much for Kentucky, to come to her rescue in

bearing in mind that only in Kentucky's safety reece, a congress of deputies from the can they find their own. This call of the patriotic Morton upon the guardian-spirit from the very con of the dangers that now darkly threaten her very existence, and she knows it. Kentucky and the whole country owe him a large debt of gratitude. Oh that all the public functionaes of the country were as vigilant, as clear sighted, as energetic, as fearless, and as chivalric as he. The Regiment under Col. Curran Pope

equire nearly four hundred men to complet

valry and patriotism of the young men of Louisville, Jefferson, and the adjoining counties have been made. Every inducement in the way of comfortable quarters, full rations, thorough camp equipments, and immediate service, has been offered, and still the work perience and competence all have the most imlicit confidence, being nearer full than any other Regiment, and having a better chance for speedy occupation in the field, it is strange that its ranks are not more rapidly filled. If that its ranks are not more rapidly filled. If patriotism, State-pride, love of country, and Dixie," has been playing a practical joke which sleep, let personal safety and self-protection to understand their peril. They do not comprehend that unless the hostile forces are driven and bootless in a military view as it is morally rom our soil before winter sets in, and field operations are closed, the whole Confederate 1 home, join this Regiment or some other and let him persuade or induce some young man to GENERAL ROUSSEAU'S APPOINTMENT.-We well H. Rousseau has been appointed Brig-

> lower than Gen. Rousseau. We have known Lovell II. Rousseau for ore than twenty years, and we never knew a the truest and best feelings of humanity, but as Pargny's sherbet, or an iced cucumber?

armed hosts to the fiercest lightnings that ever urst from the cloud of battle. Louisville and Kentucky are under deep and lasting obligations to Gen. Rousseau, and they know it. He saw farther into the future than the rest of our fellow-citizens, and, fortunateraw down destruction. Future history, more ly for us all, he acted vigorously upon his esight. If he had not, in spite of an opposition that would have discouraged almost any other man, raised those fine regiments at been the fate of Louisville? Who would there urily permits its defenders so to die. In have been, in the hour of the late unexpected invasion, to march forward and interpose be-

tween her and the invading army? A thousand cheers for Brigadier General Rousseau!

FROM BOWLING GREEN. - A gentleman. who left Bowling Green very recently, states that the military authorities there notified the This proceeding, with the action of the Legisla-ture, makes this the action of the State. It is competent for the Confederate authorities to re-gard it as a cause belli, maintain their positions and assail their enemies wherever they find them.

Sheriff of Warren county to pay no more money into the State Treasury. Gen. Buck-ner, the self-constituted Dictator of our State, self the public revenues wherever he in making his way.

Bowling Green, was not there. He had gone with a portion of his troops through Hopkinswithout scruple or remorse.

The impression among the troops at Bowling Green was that thirty thousand additional roops are daily waiting orders to come into Kentucky, ready to start at an hour's noof coming directly on to occupy Louisville.

and do their work without favor, fear, or effection.

The members of it, when they found that they requirement the action of the State to all must stop where they were, flew into a great rage, cursed terribly, threw down their arms, and pretended that they would at once return home. Finally however they were mollified by promises, and, after a fashion, are doing military duty.

We learn that some of the more me of the late Union men in and around Bowling Green, finding in the army employment for emselves or their servants and a market for heir produce, give unmistakable indications Having received the value of their souls, the bargain is consummated.

batteries at Columbus. Until an effective movement is made against the last named place, and

REBEL ARRESTS .- On Wednesday, Gen. Nelson, who is in command of a detachment of troops mped a short distance back of Maysville, Ky made an unexpected descent upon the town and arrested the following persons: Col. R. H. Stan be. Although the fundamental doctrine upon which the whole of this terrible rebellion was Express), James H. Helt, William Hunt, W. H. ten men, who were instructed to deliver them to Marshal Sands immediately on his arrival in Cininnati. They were delivered accordingly to Marshal Sands, and subsequently sent to Camp Chase.

We have just read the instructions of J. P. Benjamin, Attorney General of the Conderate States, to receivers under the Act of he Confederate Congress entitled, "An Act the sequestration of the estates, prop and effects of alien enemies", approved March 3, 1861. We shall publish the whole in our next We never read anything more infamous. It is an outrage on civilization. It is a disgrace even to the Government of the Confederate States. We do not believe that foreign governments will stand it, for it operates as a robbery of their citizens living in the United

might as well swear a mad dog not to bite. [Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.] LETTER FROM ROUSSEAU'S BRIGADE. Headquarters Rousseau's Brigade, Near Elizabethtown, Oct. 2. and the cars are now rucning through to Elizaethtown. The first train since the burning of wded the knolls and little hills within the lines Louisville, and that henceforth provisions, tents, reinforcements, and, above all, newspapers would

be more easily furnished.

nist not to be guilty of disloyalty. You

may expect the others below us to be speedily re forward to cover the workmen at the bridge. The enemy's pickets are said to be at Bacon Creek, SECESSION LYING. - We are informed on some twelve miles beyond Col. Crittenden. The unquestionable authority, that the secessionists latter threw forward a detachment as far as Upin various parts of Kentucky try to induce ton's Station yesterday. They met with no resistance. The enemy's horse are all through that ton's Station yeasertuay. In any met with no re-sistance. The enemy's horse are all through that neighborhood and it appears inevitable that skirmishing will begin very soon. According to

Now that the Rolling Fork Bridge is rebuilt we

espondence of the Louisville Journ CAPITOL HOTEL, ROOM NO. 40, )

The Senate, at its afternoon and evening se ons yesterday, concurred in the House reso taken on the amendment to the Revised Stat o permit runaway negroes to be sold for what they may bring, instead of being valued. An act as also passed prohibiting the sale of liquor, u der heavy penalties, to any officer or soldier with in five miles of any military camp. The bill pro people of his State will endear him still more hibited both the sale and gift, but Mr. Burnam, deeply to the people of Kentucky who already in the House, suggested that this would prevent appreciate the great obligation they are under the hospitalities of private gentlemen from beir him. He has been emphatically Kentucky's extended to those who have so promptly and patriotically come among us to defend our soil from sebeliion and invasion. As the animus of the bill was intended to prevent the traffic and sale of intoxicating liquors so as to demoral ze the soldiers, the prohibition against the sale is all sufficient. It was passed at the propent solicitation of Gen. Anderson, and will, I trust, pre-vent that drunken imbecility which must lead to military disaster. When I went to Washington to see men clad in uniform staggering and reeling has now been in camp two weeks, and they still bout the streets, but as soon as Gen. McClellar ssued his orders against the sale of liquor to offi eir organization. Special appeals to the ers or soldiers, the place assumed a diff rent as ct, and in August, when I left the Federal Cap ital, I never saw a more quiet or better regulated The order against the sale of liquor pro ed a greater sense of security than the arrival of regiment after regiment for the protection of the menaced seat of government. I hope, theregoes on slowly. Officered by men in whose ex- fore, that the most earnest efforts will be made to arry out the provisions of this law and make it My old waggish and Falstaffian friend, Dr.

all the influences that urge men to gallant and is worth preserving for a collection of the curiosglorious deeds, are insufficient to wake them | ities of legislation or a treatise on secession. The from the deadly torpor in which they seem to ex-Senator, you will remember, was, some weeks since, placed on a committee to visit Columbus drive them to action. The people do not seem and ask Polk why, and by what authority, he had invaded our soil; the Doctor left his associates, Senators Marsball, of Bracker, and Reed, in your city, passed down through Camp Boone, had an expurte correspondence with Polk, and published it through the newspapers before he transarmy will winter on us. Must this be permit- mitted it to the Senate. After this the facetion ted? Is our substance to be exhausted—our Doctor returned here and submitted the corres barns pillaged-our property destroyed-our pondence as his report, although he had been resafety periled-our wives and daughters threat- called before it took place by vote of the Senate, ened by a brutal soldiery, and we refuse to la- and, pending an investigation into his mission, he bor and fight for their protection? Let every able-bedied man who loves his family, or his Paducah. I bade him an affectionate farewell in this correspondence, and had not heard from him start in the field. If he cannot go himself, until through a letter received by Senator Per nebaker, I learned that he passed through Nelson go in his place. We understand that not county on the 221 ult., in company with Thomas wenty recruits from the Home Gnard of this B. Monroe, Sr., and Jr., on their way to join the them, admits that the object of the camp is city are in this camp. The young men of the Home Guard alone should fill it in three days. the Senate asking his pay for services and his mileage for travel. He was, for months before prounce with exceeding pleasure that Gen. the Legislature met, earnestly engaged in inducing Polk to take possession of Paducah adier General by the U. S. Government. We when he came here to take his place as a Senator thank the Government, and we congratulate be introduced resolutions disloyal to the United Kentucky and the army of defence. The States Government, and asking the withdrawal of his camp is lawful. The kettle was sound chivalry of our State never bore a nobler of Federal troops from Kentucky, placed in camps when he returned it! 2. He insists that the gave no single vote looking to the mai of the honor of the State or the security of its citizens, and finally he leaves his seat on mere ore gallant, generous, and knightly spirit. pretexts, and is next found in full affiliation and co operation with the rebels. And now he wants than a lion's. His whole soul overflows with his pay from the Legislature! Is not that as cool in the shatter-brain who puts forth such he will fearlessly bare his breast in the front of doesn't the j ker come in person and call upon the intellect that we all knew once as Humphrey State treasury? I am under the impre was referred to the same special committee of the enate which has authority to investigate his conduct when he assumed plenipotentiary powers make a treaty with the Right Reverend rebel General-in-Chief Polk. Taking all the circum stances of this case into consideration, I do not nembers of Conce ress took their pay up to the Camp Joe Holt, what, ere this, would have last moment of their service, and then their mile and this he has left neither the virtue nor the round about, we doubt not, will be safe. age upon which to travel back to their respective States to take up arms against the general Gov-erament. As Dr. Johnson is very, very far, from being destitute of sound sense, I cannot help Artemus Ward would call "a goak."

Mr. Lyne, the assistant Clerks of the Senate and Macaulay so admirably resc House by giving them equal compensation with the principal Clerks The ability and experience of Machiavelli from utter detestation. "A but combine at once in formidable bodies and strike vigorous blows in rapid succession." is determined to seize and appropriate to him
Mr. Lyne, in his first session of service, has aca making his way.

In the Sonate this morning the Committee on Buckner, at the time our informant left the Sinking Fund were directed to ascertain When the reputation of the offender is whether the deposits of stock as security for any lost, he too often flings the remains loan from the capital of that fund are ample security, whether loans have been made to any one This is precisely the case of the Border seces-

wille, Greenville, and other places, robbing the Home Guard everywhere of all the public arms he could find in their possession. He professes to seize only the public arms, but he does notoriously seize the private arms of Union men any State officers sympathize with or aid the rebellion, and whether their connection with the no uncommon thing to find secessionists in the public records can enable them to do any injury. Both Committees are to report by bill or otherwise, and I am fearful that in the field of their Kentucky and Maryland, however, the vice of enquiries they will have to tear up many weeds tice. A Mississippi regiment arrived at Bow- and encounter many thorns and brambles, but let ling Green the other day with the expectation | them take the brush hock and axe vigorously

[Special correspondence of the Louisville Journal.] LETTER FROM CAIRO. CAIRO, Oct. 1. Norfolk has to-day been abandoned by our ops, by order of Gen. Grant, and very wisely too, for it is a point of no importance or benefit; the occupation of which yielded only trouble. rexation, and expense to the division. It is entirely needless to station troops at any point on has been captured and occupied by the Federals. prior to the occupation by our forces of Col yielding themselves up to secessionism. as the place is entirely at the mercy of the rebel the Confederate military authorities in Ken-Jeff Thompson's force beyond Hunter's, it is maining prisoners of war, to swear allegiance for they are not worth keeping. The force lately stationed at Norfolk is now at Bird's Point, swear not to bear arms against that Govern

ment or do anything whatever against i which consolidates a powerful and effective army. I learn from a gentleman who returned from They wait for no overt acts of Union men; the instance of this command—that the place is strongly fortified at a I points. He states that

And the same condition of things exists it at a point three miles up the river from Columof being suspected, was necessarily limited. He astimates the number of guns of various dimenbounders, from his ol servations, which, from fear sions planted on the bank of the river and the nessee, who, taking advantage of the facilities outskirts of the town to amount to from twenty-five to thirty pieces, and the force of men in that no charge, are seeking to have citizens night, while returning to this point in a mule to vote against them. The Whig states that cart, he jumped cut and put his ear to the ground, and, imagining he heard the tramp of marched into Knosville from different counborses, ordered the man in company with him to drive into the brush in order to avoid them (if and that nothing but Unionism could be proved of at least 300 Confederate cavalry rods by in against them. the direction of Paducah. He also reports baving discovered a trail, over which not less than promoted in Kentucky by the whole State's

1,000 horses—supposed to be rebel cavalry-passed, also in the direction of Paducah. Monday morning about 3 o'clock, at the upp bridge on Bruner's Lake, two miles from Norfolk, 16 privates and 2 corporals, of Co. F, Eigh:h Illi-nois Regiment, under Lieut. Sheets, was attacked by a force of 70 men from Jeff. Thompso Camp, under command of rebel Col. Smith, being dark. As soon as Lieut. Sheets heard the The Hon. J. S. Chrisman, who is said to be ramp of the rebels strike the bridge he ordered among the killed, was one of the bitterest and his men to fire on them, upon which, after deliv ering their fire, they broke and fl d, leaving 2 ethiown. The first train since the burning of the bridge passed over the road this morning. As it approached the camp, the men by hundreds the other in the leg. The bodies of the rebels were buried by our men this morning; one of them who was not killed instantly gave his name them who was not killed instantly gave his name ton, and Sunday 57 of the former went out to cign will expressed in all the forms prescribed told them that communication was reopened with as Robt, Strickland, and said he belonged to

Capt. Payne's Company.

A man by the name of Nellis, from Rush Ridge, A man by the name of Nellis, from Rash Range, Mo., who was preceed into service under Jeff.

Thompson, deserted from that camp, having been of Chrisman, Jas. Saufly (nephew of Chrisman), Shelby Coffee, Coleman Coffee, and there and call themselves the Government. The attacking party lost none. put on picket guard last night, and arrived here this evening. He states that Thompson had no idea of attacking our force at Norfolk, and was in dread of the Federals attacking him. Thompson has 2,500 men under bis command. Disconnent the man who killed Evan at Mound City yesterday, is to be hung to-morrow.

Our carisman), one toy Coree, Coleman Coffee, and three others. The attacking party lost none. Dr. Haggard has authority to organize a camp or cowardice, a nejority of the Legislate or cowardice, and the new cowardice, a nejority of the Legislate or cowardice, and the new cowardice, a nejority of the Legislate or cowardice, and the new cowardice or cowardice, and the new cowardice or cowardice, and the new cowardice or cowa

THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS -The War Department has issued orders to give effect to the manders at the time of enlistment. The roll is

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1861.

published in the Journal of Thursday, is a curiosity in literature and law. We recall it n order to expose briefly the sovereign absurd-The accusation to which Marshall undertakes to reply in his letter is that he is en

camped with a body of armed men assembled unlawful purposes. His reply is threefold. We ask attention to each part of the reply as we unfold it.

1. Marshall denies that the body of arme men with whom he is encamped are assembled for unlawful purposes. He says:

for unlawful purposes. He says:

Gen. Anderson treats this assemblage of men
in Owen, "with arms in their hands," as an unlawful proceeding. I cannot so regard it.

If they have no unlawful object in view, the
men of Kentucky have a constitutional right to
assemble with arms in their hands, to bear them
in their own defence, and to parade with them so
as to acquire efficiency as a military body in the
use of arms. 2. He avers that the body of armed me

with whom he is encamped were impelled to assemble for unlawful purposes to protect their ersons from violence and wrong. He says I have consented simply to this: If the people wish to drill, and for that purpose to form camp, I will encamp with them and instruct ther for such length of time as may be mutually convenient. If the people—alarmed for their security by a course of legislation which drifts the State into a combination in which Kentucky made the vanourad of a citive force bearing upon rity by a course of legislation which drifts the State into a combination in which Kentucky is made the vanguard of active force bearing upon the Southern people, and which our Legislative masters seek to render efficient by bills of penal ties, denouncing all opposition to their enact ments—shall desire to collect together and to or ganize for the protection of their Constitution right, and of their persons from violence and wrong I have consented to command any camp the will thus form, provided it be attended be such numbers as so be able to protect itself properly directed.

Johnson, formerly a member of the Senate of Kontucky, now telling his jokes, singing his 3. He declares that he is not encamped with any body of men armed or unarmed. He

You and General Anderson both rest under misapprehension as to my position here. I hole no military commission; I command no military force; I am not encamped with any body of men Such is a fair exhibition of Marshall's letter considered as a reply to the accusation he undertook to answer. His defence is modelled rowed kettle. "In the first place," said this I returned it; in the second place, it was broken allies are practicing. His punishr never borrowed it." This is Marshall's plea exactly! The two pleas are as much alike as

ever two peas were. We say this with all deliberateness and can dor. Marshall admits that there is a body armed men assembled where he is, admits tha he has consented to encamp with and comma ongst other things to protect its members him self included AGAINST THE OPERATION OF TH LAWS OF THE STATE ENACTED BY THE PRES-ENT LEGISLATURE, and, in the teeth of the admissions, denies that the men are encan for unlawful purposes, and even denies that he is encamped with them! 1. He says the object to oppose the menace of Confederate troops; he object of his camp though unlawful is necessary. The kettle was broken when he bor rowed it!! 3. He protests that he hasn't got any camp. He never borrowed the kettle!! What man amongst us would recognize stuff as this the solid and coherent inon that Marshall? Alas! secession has plainly done its he will not receive it until he does, for his request work with Marshall. The fell disorder has and Mor spread from his morals to his wits, until he in one and the same production stands confessed a traitor and a driveller. As we said the other | that the speediest mode which the Union men day in calling attention to his letter in our columns, Marshall is a ruined and dishonored man. This is our sad but firm conviction. Nothing of business, except perhaps when the secession can save him except a prompt and distinct subission to the laws and authorities of the land, sense to offer.

It is a noteworthy though scarcely a won ues the character of his virtue after it secession is condemned by the general opinion, and, accordingly, produces a pernicious effect

nalady but a constitutional taint. It destroys the reputation of the victim, and when that is

on the whole character. It is not a mere local | dezvous and instruction, viz: lost he too often flings the remains of his virue after it in despair.

ARRESTS IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESS Our Kentucky secessionists think it a dreadful thing that men are arrested in this State for disloyalty to the Government of the United the river this side of Columbus, until that point States, but we tell you, fellow-citizens, that, established a camp near Lebanov. Comparise where one secessionist is taken up in Ken- will be received from any part of the State, and Even Belmont would be of little or no avail to us tucky, ten Union men are seized by Zollicoffer as soon as they reach Lebanon will be furnished and Buckner and their subordinates. Indeed tucky seize all the Union men they can find, den," in honor of Kantucky's most and compel them, under the penalty of re- sta to the Confederate Government or at least to

learn from a gentleman who returned from the bars at the bare rumor of a man's being for the Union instance of this command—that the place is enough to insure his scizure.

And the same condition of things exists in news came from headquarters that the order was news came from headquarters that the order was Tennessee. The Knoxville Whig, which now countermanded. Col. Crittenden's regiment, sixth bus there is a muked battery erected from logs, earth, &c., behind which are at least four 61nessee authorities and the Confederate authorities and the Confederate authorities and the Confederate authorities and the Confederate authorities are at least four 61nessee authorities and the Confederate authorities are nessee authorities and the Confederate authorimarched into Knoxville from different counties, mostly from Hancock, Union, and Green,

> Pray how much would personal liberty be passing under the sway of Buckner and Zollicoffer or going into the Southern Confederacy!

The following letter is from a reliable source. n's The affair spoken of appears to have been a it very neat job on the part of the loyal troops. most pestilent secessionists in the country:

BURKSVILLE, Oct. 1, 1861. About a week since, a company of cavalry came from Tennesses to Albany, took some 35 muskets and goods. Last Saturday some cavalry and in-Travisville, 12 miles from Albany, and surprised the Confederate States. Either a bogus revolusome Tennesseeans, among whom were 27 men from Monticello and Wayne county. Seven were attempted, or else Gov. Magoffin and the sec

CAMP PRENTICE. - Capt. Shane has gone into recently enacted law of Congress by which vol- camp at Parequet Springs, near Shepherdsville,

Col. Humphrey Marshall's letter in reply to the communication made to him by Gen.

Anderson through the Hon. James Pryor is nearly or quite as impudent as Gen. Buckner's clamations. It is unmanuerly, rude, absurd, and treasonable. It is characteristic of

the obese ex-Abolitionist that wrote it. Col. Marshall assumes that he has as good a right to meet with and drill the forces he has raised in Owen county as any United States officer has to drill troops enlisted under the flag of the United States. This is not a queson that any sensible man is likely to take the rouble to argue with him. He can argue it as long as he pleases and have all the arguing to himself. It is not necessary to discuss the nature and character of his movements. We all know that his object in establishing a secession encampment of armed men in a strong cession hold is to resist the authority of the United States, and, if he can better promote his object thereby, to join Gen. Buckner in his inasion or Gen. Zallicoffer in his. This fact is ous; everybody knows it, and the Federal and State authorities will, if need be, act upon t in spite of any of his nice reasonings as to

These are times when the civil and milary authorities of the nation and the State are likely to deem energetic action a good deal ore important than chopping logic. Three confederate armies are upon the soil of our State; those armies, in open defiance of law, are urning bridges, blowing up locks and dams. tearing up railroads, seizing railroad cars and comotives, robbing the Home Guard compaties of their arms, making prisoners of Union men and forcing them to forswear their country killing those whom they cannot otherwise get in their power, committing in short all possible outrages wherever they go: and vet Humphre Marshall, whilst applauding the invaders for all their iniquitous and horrid deeds and mus tering secession troops to join them in their predations and murders and to withstand the uthority of the United States and of the State has the coolness to undertake to discuss, with those who demand the dispersion of his rebel forces, what is law and what isn't law. We plea of the fellow charged with breaking a bor- guess he will learn what is law, and we are very sure that he won't find it worse 1:1 famous defendant, "the kettle was sound when than that which his Confederate friends and when I borrowed it; and, in the third place, I gets his deserts, will be quite as much in conformity with Constitutions and statutes as the reatment to which the friends of the Union are subjected by his accomplices in the Southern Confederacy and in Southern Kentucky. Humphrey Marshall should disband his camp of rebels and go home or he made to tand the penalty of treason. There need be

> a traitor; he can be proved one; and he should idergo the fate of one. THE SECESSION MOVEMENTS. - The Mount rling (Ky.) Whig of last Friday says: In the last week a large number of leading secsionists of the State have passed through here on their way to Prestonsburg and the Virginia line. Among others were John C. Breckinridge, G. B. Hodge, Johrson of Scott, Desha of Harison, Wm. Preston, and Col. J. S. Williams, Mr. Breckinridge, passed through hers towe da daylight on Friday morning. The following ni, https://doi.org/10.1006/j.j. We concur in the suggestion of the Whig of Wolfe and Morgan counties can adopt for their own relief is to repair by scores, doz

no irregularity about his punishment. He is

and singly, to Mt. Sterling and join Col. Apperson's regiment now forming there. Let that regiment be filled at once, and the region Let not the brave Union men of the moun tains remain supinely in their homes until derf ! fact that by far the saddest victims of those homes shall be desolated by the enemy. thinking that he has intended this claim as what the malady of secession are to be found in Let them arouse themselves at once to a full the loyal States of Missouri and Kentucky sense of the character of the emergency. Ti ere The Legislature has paid a handsome and de- and Maryland. The fact in our opinion may is no time now for them to deliberate, none to rved compliment to Dr. J. Russell Hawkins and be explained by the same principle with which talk; all is required for action, prompt action, resolute and energetic action. If they will

We publish below a Card from Colone camp of rendezvous and instruction for his Regiment near Lebanon. The site of the

this noble and chivalric Kentuckian to forthwith repair in companies to "Camp Critten-TO THE PEOPLE OF KENIUCKY.

ing written authority to establish a camp of ren-HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERIA LOUISVILLE, KY., October 4, 186.

Cot., JOHN M. HARLAN:
You are authorized to establish near Lebanon,
Kentucky, at such point as you may designate, a
camp for rendezvous and instruction, where you
may receive such companies as may be offer d for
the service of the United S are and provide what-Brig. Gen. T U. S. A. Com'dg. In compliance with the above authority, I have

with everything necessary to make them comer The camp will be known as "Camp Cri endesman. JOHN M. HARLAN.

LETTER FROM MULDRAUCH'S HILL. [Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

CAMP MULDRAUGH, Oct. 3

This morning the regulars and the Leuisville Legion were under marching orders. Tent

like manner countermanded. Meanwhile, be enemy have cartainly given up all idea of an offensive movement in this direction, and have turned their attention exclusively to the country between Bowling Green and the Ohio river. are to thirty pieces, and the force of men in that vicinity to number at least 30,000, all of whom seized and punished on account of old political Kentucky, reduce or coerce the people int. beare well armed. He further states that last and personal quarrels, even for having dared coming partners of their treason, and in effect convert that whele section of the State into a bel territory. Shameful and disgraceful as the first is, it is useless to dany that hundreds, who have hitherto called themselves. Union men and vo ed the Union ticket, are now flocking to the rabel standard with stelen arms in their hands. At present it appears not impossible that Buck to will succeed in his design of erecting the coun ties south of Green river into a stronghold of re-bellion, whence he can deal destruction to be loyal portions of the State. At all events he for every day's delay spreads the virus of treason more and more through the counties ex-posed to him and strengthens his position. He has left but a small force at Green river bidge, and these, it is said, are busily engaged in deep ening the chancel and obstructing the ford, s as to prevent the passage of our troops. They have also drawn a number of bolts and sc ows from the bridge, weakening, though not des roying, it. Buckner in person, at the head of his the most important places, reducing the p is c'pal

city last evening for the purpose of having an interview with General Anderson. He intends to start next week for the mountains, and endeavor unteers may place a share of their wages monthly at the disposal of their families. The assigned

the invaders of the company, and is recruiting for Col. Bayles's regiment of cavalry. The locafrom our State. The appearance of the venerable from our State. The appearance of the venerable statesman in that quarter will occasion the greatest enthusiasm, and produce the most enceu: ag-

ing effects.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: WOODSONVILLE, KY., Oct. 1st, 1861. In your paper of Saturday I see a notice cor-recting statements in former issues as to Colonel Hunt's enlistment in the Confederate army. I when he says Colonel Hunt has not enlisted.

There are printed posters at various points here calling for men to fill his regiment. There is no up patriotically and would each contribute its

The is at present the headquarters of the advance of Buckner's army; they only stop here temporarily, and, as soon as that little band of Dutch and abolitionists at Muldraugh's Hill can be decoyed down here and wiped out, they will "no to Louisville."

The army here is composed of some 2,000 sol
The army here is composed of some 2,000 sol
The army here is composed of some 2,000 sol
The army here is composed of some 2,000 sol
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The army here is composed of some 2,000 sol
The army here is composed of some 2,000 sol
The army here is a trief at a late hour last night with the intelligence from Louisville that one of the banks in that commercial emporium of the State, and one that a large force has been detached from B auvergence army to reinforce Zoillicoffer's army.

The army here is composed of some 2,000 sol
The army here are the headquarters of the two minions asked tor.

The steamers Atlantic, Baltic, Vanderbilt, Roanoke, and Coatracoalcos are loading with the intelligence from Louisville that one of the banks in the two literature of the bank in the liligence from Louisville that one of the banks in the two literature of the bank in the liligence from Louisville that one of the banks in the two literature of the bank in the liligence from Louisville that one of the banks in the liligence from Louisville that one of the banks in the liligence from Louisville that one of the banks in the liligence from Louisville that one of the banks in the liligence from Louisville that one of the banks in the liligence from Louisville that one of the banks in the liligence from Louisville that one of the banks in anothe, and Coatracoalcos are loading with the interpolation one, and coatracoalcos a

The army here is composed of some 2,000 soldiers from Camps Boone and Burnett, and about 1,000 men from various parts of Kentucky, who gus, fiint-lock and percussion muskets, pistols, knives, cutlarsses, and a few Minnie muskets. They are clad variously, some have good clothes, some bad—all have only the clothing furnished by themselves. But for the belts and their trappings a large proportion of them could not be recognized as other than citizens who had been engaged in some dirty work in a country where soap and water are unknown.

They have a few cannon (6 to 8) here, smooth-bored brass field pieces—6 and 12-pounders—and are planting them so as to command the various approaches across the river; and, with a strong force, their position here would be a good one. The camp is behind the railroad, which at this point is a deep cut to the river, that passes them between high bluffs with no available crossing accessible below. The fords are not good above, have joined the army since its arrival here. They rival, we found that the subject had not been

South. They are evidently mistaken as to the effect of their army on the people of Kentucky. Instead of rushing to their standard with cage nated, the Union men stan uite got their fill of them in the wanton destra on of property by our defenders, Strenuous effor ave been made, ever since the army advanguard to General Buckner from this, his nati reived that they will be accepted as such, yet the so enviable; and, if the company be made of the county are already with the army of the Government, and hundreds of others panting for ncky's neutrality' are not appreciated by the

and other points, but chiefly from the direction of Nashville toward Louisville, a since and holding the Nashville and Louisville. Aglance at the map will show the immense importance of their position and the advantage they have gained. From their camps south of Louisville they can communicate by railroad with every seceding State but two; and can thus transport to their add in a few hours men and munitions of war from every part of the South. It is the determination of the invaded her soil and threatened to subjugate the loyal people of Kentucky, and seize for plunder and rengeance the wealthy and populous cities.

friend the editor is like that of Edgar, carrying him to the very verge of a dizzy precipies, as he is easily a state, their power was prompted to the loyal States, their power was prompted to the control of the power was prompted to design the whole the polarious extrappled of doing her whole daty, and show to the world how much can be accomplished by the barse and loyal people of a single State.

To this we are prompted by every consideration of hops, interest, and affection. All that we are, all that we hope to be, is in issue. Our cause is the holiast for which arms were ever taken up, involving, as it does, the existence of our Government, and all that is valuable and dear to a free people.

To this we are prompted they every consideration of hops, interest, and affection. All that we are, all that we hope to be, is in issue. Our cause the holiast for which arms were ever taken up, involving, as it does, the existence of our Government, and all that is valuable and dear to a free people.

To this we are prompted they every consideration with the original to the control of the prompted of the control of the prompted of the promp

and private interests submit to the overruling necessities of the hour, and let us show to the person and property that we are worthy of cursines, and deserve to retain the inheritance they have begreated to us.

Upon those who remain a them, I would upon their lives in the same of the hour of battle in the hold should have the same the same of the hour of battle, and enable in to bar with cheerfulnes the hard-lips and privations of a soldier's life, I would be a insting diagrace to our people if the family of any soldier should want for trace of the hour of battle, and enable into bar with cheerfulnes the hard-lips and privations of a soldier's life, I would be a insting diagrace to our people if the family of any soldier should want for trace hould give freely of our substance for the relief of those whose husbands, fathers, and brothers are perfilling their lives in battle.

I, therefore, sarnestly recommend that every toom, township, and neighborhood take efficient and systematic steps for the accountiement of this purpose.

Oct. 2, 1861.

Washington, Oct. 3.

The excess of expenditures over the Poot-cifice Department receipts for the fourth quarter of the year 1860, 600.

The same and the same and the sea of a free people's indicate the insulting and definant treepaser upon their lives in the same across in ferry the same that the Spanish govern ment proposes sending an expedition against 1862, 600.

Washington, Oct. 3.

The excess of expenditures are the fourth of the contraction of a soldier's life, it would be a instinguished began to the contract of the provided with a flat of the particular of the life of the same of the sam

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal. CAPITOL HOTEL, ROOM NO 40, FRANKFORT, Oct. 4, 1831. The Senate, at its session last night, on motion

of Senator Speed, Chai: man of the Committee on

quota of the two millions asked for. But we were startled at a late hour last night with the in-

its notes were not good, or the assets not sufficient for its liabilities or if its vast capital was managed by traitors. It was for these reasons that

he had introduced this resolution and desired its

he had seen several of the Directors, who said i

the money, and, if it became necessary, to devo

the patriotism of its officers, he felt himsel

also for the public defence, and they have prompt

applied to hereafter. Senator Goodloe said he

was authorized to say that the Commercial Bank would respond with all promptness to any de-

esire, as a privilege, to furnish their quota

Senator Robinson said it was due to the Bank

Banks, passed a resolution authorizing that com-

gate the condition and management of the Bank Maj. Hunt, U. S. artillery, had been appointed aid to Gen. McClellan with the rank of Colonel. Capt. Coopinger, an English officer, late in the Papal military service, has been commissioned a Captain in our volunteer service on the recommendation of His Holiness. This makes the fifth European monarch who has recommended officers for service in the United States. of Louisville. He stated, in explanation, that since it had become the duty of the Legislature to raise money for the protection of our Govern-

New York, Oct. 2.
The steamers Atlantic, Baltic, Vanderbilt, B.

The camp is behind the railroad, which at this point is a deep cut to the river, that passes them between high bluffs with no available crossing accassible below. The focds are not good above, and the bridges have all been destroyed; so that an attacking force will have to cover their crossing with artillery, or cross above with considerable inconvenience, the country being mountainous and the reads bad. Unless largely reinforced, however, they will not, cannot make a stand here, but will blow up the railroad bridge (its piers are already charged with powder), which cost the company about \$230,000, and retire on the advance of the Federal forces.

The most extravagant rumors are on foot here as to the depredations committed by the Federals on Muldraugh's Hill. It is said, that, wherever they find any cort of property belonging to any marmon matter how humble and obscure—who has not acted with the Usion party, they scize it and appropriate it, or, if they cannot use it to andvantage, that they burn or otherwise destroy it, and arrest the owner and carry him off. Acting upon these rumors, which of course are false, the Southern Right's mon are mostly fleeing before the array reaches within twoty miles of them. A large proportion of them in Munfords willing has been consulted furnish its full proportion. Under this state of the directors and a misority that the bound willing hat anxious that the board has hould furnish its full proportion. Under this state of the commanding efficient at Monticello,

try and the world should know its condition and them.

[Special to the St. Louis Republican.] s management be exposed. We should know if JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 2.
General Fremont continues actively occupied, and the various division commanders have had of Kentucky, in addition to what had been said, to state that after the loan had been authorized,

would give them the highest pleasure to furnish every cent in their vaults to the purposes of the country's defence. He had not conversed with quarter where they are most assailable. They cannot execute their own programme of crossing the siver and fear an attack on their own flarks. Their position forms a crescent reaching from Occquan Creek to a point above Leesburg, while the centre extends from Fairfax Court House to Manaesas Junctin. A rise in the river above and the presence of the Potomac flotilla below Washington preclade their crossing. They are aware that we have command of means to cross at any point and turn either of their flanks. Their steps backward is considered here by experienced army officers as an indication that they do not intend to offer battle on the Potomac. any of the Directors of the Farmers's Bank or ized to pledge every cent in their vaulis y redeemed the pledges which he made in their Senator Goodloe asked if the Commercial Bank had been applied to. Senator Speed replied that the first two million loan authorized had been divided between the four banks named, and that the Commercial and other banks would be

[Tribune's Despatch.]

mand made in this emergency. Its Directors are as patriotic as any men in the State, and they Senator Speed understood that the State owned a large quantity of stock in the Bank of Kentucky, out he did not know about the Bank of Louisville. Senator Robinson stated that originally the two millions loan had solely the faith of Kentucky pledged for its redemption, but when other loans were proposed, the United States was tendered in addition to that of the State. This was fully explained and understand the superseded and and understand the supersed and understand the superseded and understand the supersed and understand th

were proposed, the Child and an addition to that of the State. This was fully explained and understood by the banks, that they had not only the United Stated but Kentucky as security for any amounts they might advance.

The recolution was passed manimously by the Sanate, and subsequently adopted by the House, Senate, and subsequently adopted by the House, which was also in evening session. An effort senate, and subsequently adopted by the House, which was also in evening session. An effort was made to embrace all the banks of issue in the southeast through the Cumberal the medial have entered the method with the southwest occupying. Columbus points, but chieff from the directly and other second will be countly be complying. Columbus points, but chieff from the directly and the gentlemen spoke on the subject toward Louisville, a glance at the order than the country miles of Louisville. A glance at the order than the second that the same that man the present of the second to the medial they had the services the make to them. All who were willing to place the melves in his hands should step forward three substantially the same statement as Senator. Speed, and other gentlemen spoke on the subject the meshves in his hands should step forward three substantially the same statement as Senator. Speed, and other gentlemen spoke on the subject. Those who refused when they had clears of jov. General Wool has not left Fortress Monros, and passengers who arrived by the House, the face of the enemy, he would not the spot for receining in the face of the enemy, he would not the spot for receining in the face of the enemy, he would not the spot for receining in the face of the enemy, he would not the spot for receining in the face of the enemy, he would not the spot for receining in the face of the enemy, he would have been perfectly unable to them. All who were willing to place the make to them. All who were willing to place the make to them. All who were willing to place the resolution, but it failed. Mr. Finnell gave the make to them. All who were willing to place the resolution, but it failed. Mr. Finnell gave the make to them. All who were willing to place the make to them. All who were willing to place the make to them. All who were willing to place the make to them. All who were willing to place the make to them. All who were willing to place the make to them. All who were willing to place the make to them. All who

Luisville. Aglance at the mannesse importance of their antage they have gained, util of Locisville they can be needed to presecute this war. He had just conversed with a gentleman Lving in the vicinity of Philadelphia, who said the spirit was unanimous three very seceding and the third that the simulations of war from the Li is the determination on spirators to endiquate the conversed with a gentleman Lving in the vicinity of Philadelphia, who said the spirit was unanimous three to aid Kentucky to the utmost extent in men and money, to drive back the ruthless bunditii who had invaded her soil and threatened conspirators to endiquate the people.

Sentors Speed and Robinson and Representatives Wolfe and Anderson of Boyle, were appointed that the Joint Committee on Banks, to supply vacancies caused by absenting Senators, Johnson and Marshall of Bracken, while the House added to the Joint Committee on Banks, to supply vacancies caused by absenting Senators, Johnson and Marshall of Bracken, while the House added timed and Marshall of Bracken, while the House added timed and Marshall of Bracken, while the House added timed and Marshall of Bracken, while the House added timed to the savege remained fully. We can best republic the invader from the read to the State have no idea of the louise of the savege remained fully. We can be the state have the receiver than many. Her troops any camp from the Potomac wherever their valor has been sound caused the state have the received the conflict will not refuse to do even more than the state of a linger than many. Her troops any camp from the Potomac wherever their valor has been such that they are also they have been found caused the conflict will not refuse to do even more than and thirty it who had invested to the state of the subject of the state of allocine in the vicinity of Philadelphia, who had invaded from the main body and distinct the state of the sta

A large number of troops are being embarked or an important expedition. No one knows their estination. The expedition yesterday to Charleson returned this morning with a large amount corn, several horses, and nine prisoners. The risoners are being tried to day before a military mmission appointed by Gen. McClernand.

moval at rest:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.

To Brigadier General Curtis, St. Louis: Gen.
Fremont is not ordered to Washington, nor from
the field, nor is any court martial ordered concernng him. Signed, W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. [Special to the St. Louis Democrat.]

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 3.

Gentlemen who have arrived this evening from Sedalis confirm the reports of the evacuation of Lexington by the Confederates, and also bring intelligence of the probable occupation of that

Major Baker, of the Home Guards, who was mong the prisoners taken at Lexington, and he refused to give his parole, and escaped from the rebels Monday night and arrived at Sed lila is morning, says all the Confederates left Loxgron Monday afternoon, and as their rear guard fit the city, it was fired upon with shells by lurgis, who just then appeared on the opposite de of the river. Several were wounded by the lells.

mells.

Major Baker thinks it was the intention of Major Baker thinks it was the intention of Price to march direct on Georgetown, but information having been brought to him that Gen. Sigel was advancing with forty thousand men, he moved westward towards Independence. Wiether the main body of the robels pursued this route may distance, Major Baker is unaware, as during the confusion among the rebels upon reception of the news of the large force of Sigel, and the reported pursuit of Sturgis in the rear, he escaped. Baker thinks Price's effective force numbers about 25,000; in addition to which he has some 15,000 rregular troops whose principal occupation is oraging; but this portion of the army had pretty nuch left the main body before Mejor Baker scaped.

[Special to the Cincinnsti Commerc'sl.]

eld's Pennsylvania cavalry, and detachments of arris's U. S., Loomis's Michigan, and Down's inginia artillery, numbering in all 5,000 men, fit Cheat Mountain Summit to make a reconnois-unce in force in front of the enemy's position on ntain. Leomis's battery getting position, orted by the 17th Indiana, Lieur. Col. Wilcommanding, opened the battle. The shot immediately responded to by a volley from nemy concealed in bushes, who were soon h sides was almost incessant for one hour, a stillery doing execution, judging from the nentable shrieks of their wounded. The nentable shrieks of their wounded. The emy's battery did comparitively little, the use being too much elevated. Our guns etually silenced three of theirs. While servations were being made of the enemy's tifications, occupying three more hours, an egular artillery fire was kept up, occupying the emy's attention. During this interval the 25th io and 15th Indiana rendered effectual service scouring the mountains. Before the close of recom issance which was now satisfactory, enemy received heavy reinforcements from

un can be used with effect, firing from 40 to 50

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 3. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 3.

The rebels were approaching Henderson, Ky., yes:erday, in force, and many families of Union men were flying to Evansville for protection. The rebels succeeded in de-troying the three upper locks on Green river, and their advance cuard of cavalry is expected at Henderson to night. Gov. Morton telegraphed Gen. Grant, at Ceiro, for a gun-bost, and he immediately despetched the Comestoga, which was expected at Henderson in time to receive the rebels, in a becoming manning time to receive the rebels, in a becoming manning time to receive the rebels, in a becoming manning time to receive the rebels, in a becoming manning time to receive the rebels, in a becoming manning time to receive the rebels in a becoming manning time to receive the rebels in a becoming manning time to receive the rebels in a becoming manning time to receive the rebels in a becoming manning time to receive the rebels in a becoming manning time to receive the rebels in a becoming manning time to receive the rebels in a becoming manning time.

Colonel Kirk's Thirty-sixth Illinois Regiment Jupiter to help us. gh this city this afternoon en route for Kentucky. DARNESTOWN, Oct. 4.

passet through this city this atternoon en Tottle for Kentucky.

All former statements as to the privations, discontent, and demoralization of the rebel troops are fully confirmed. The efficers still attempt to inflate the hopes of the soldiers that Washington will fall an easy prey to the civilarly of the South, but the recent successful expedition to Hatteras and the progress of General Rosecrans in Western Virginia, together with the scarcity of food and money, are rapidly convincing the dupes of political aspirants that the days of the reign of the Southern tyranny are numbered. The soldiers and subsiliers and in many cases the officers of high grade utter loud complaints against Virginia for not furnishing the materials and issues of war as promised through the partisan leaders. This informant sincerely believes that delay is the surest and quickest weapon to reduce the South to loyalty.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 4.

The Union Executive Committee are preparing an address, presenting the issues of Union and disunion in forcible language. There will be no compromise with disunionists. Howard is expected to decliae the nomination for Governor. The Unionists assert that there will be a clear track for them.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.

Gen. Wool accompanied by two members of his staff has reached Washington.

[Special to the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

The President declares this morning that Gen. Wool is not to supersede Frement; that if he goes to Missouri it is to examine the military situation and report.

The National Republican of this morning inti-

to Missouri it is to examine the military situation and report.

The National Republican of this morning intimates that there will be a speedy advance of the Federal army.

A report has been set on foot here to-night that Gen. McClellan was about to start for Kentucky to take command of that Department under the impression that there is to be no occupation for the army on the Potomac. There is no foundation whatever for the report, at least nothing is known of such a movement at Gen. McClellan's head-quarters

of such a novement at Gen. Incomment of quarters
This afternoon a party of rebels making a reconnecisance on the Virginia side near Great Falls opened fire upon our forces on the Maryland side, cammanded by General McCall. A couple of Parrott guns were immediately placed in position, and about six shots from each of then threw the rebels into confusion and put them the flight before they were able to do any harm to ur mon.

Information has been received by the Govern-

arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing, and military stores.

Advices were received this morning from L. Grant, army contractor, dated Santa Fe, August 20th. He informs the Government that Forts Buchanan and Breckinridge were destroyed by fire by Lieut, Moore to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels. Fort McLean had been a treacherrmy cu fits have been seized by the rebels. The ebels and Indians are devastating the whole The World makes the following statement:

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 4

FORTERS MONROE, Oct. 4.
The Pawnee has returned from Hatteras Lilet.
She reports the loss of the propeller Fanny, of
N. Y., on Tuesday. She was on her way from
the Inle: to Clucomicoma, the encampment of
the Indian regiment, and was captured by three
rebel tugs which put out from Roanoke Island.
Two rified cannon, twenty-five of the Indian
regiment, including Quartermaster Holt, several
of Col. Hawkins's Regiment, and a cargo of commissary stores fell into the hands of the rebels.
The captain and crew of the propeller escaped.
Gen. Wool is expected at Fort Monroe to-morrow moraing. Gen. Wool is expected at the rebels will room profile.

It is well understood that the rebels will room attempt to run the block de from Ohl Point with two steamers from Norfolk and York own and another powerful steamer on the James river.

Passengers by the Old Point boats say that General Magrader has demanded the evacuation of Newport News within 12 hours.

Westlucture Oct. 5

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5. The U. S. steamer Pawnes arrived this after-noon at Alexandria, from Hatteras Inlet, but re-ports nothing of interest in addition to wha is already known to the public.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1861.

borders. Such undoubtedly is partly but not perhaps wholly the significance of the invasion.

There is reason to believe or at least to suspect very strongly that the invasion of Kentucky as has a significance more immediate than this and if not, even more alarming as well it is only because the vigilance and sagacity of Scott and McClellan are felt to be equal to any emergency. This additional significance is that the invasion of Kentucky was and in designed in the first instance to serve as a diversion in favor of the long meditated attack on Washington, to be followed up by proper rous, and by the whole rebel army of the Poto-mac if the attack should be victorious, and by the whole rebel army of the Poto-mac if the attack should fail. There is, as who are not offer shave State to have the privilege of an arm if the attack should fail. There is, as son; and not only this, but that the rebel him is the immediate design of the invasion of contract of the contr movement in the vicinity of the Capital, with their columns undiminished and unweakened. We may mention several facts and conside- tion law is enough to damn a nation. rations that render the justness of this view

war will soon be ended by a coup-de-main,—an impression which unquestionably points to the movement under notice. All this together certainly renders probable at any rate the view we have expressed.

If this view is correct, as we believe it is, then, indeed, but for the capacity and fidelity of our military leaders on the Potomac, the first time. But the capacity and fidelity of those leaders constitute under Providence the stronghold of their country's hope. Our confidence in them is implicit. We dismiss as altogether vain the apprehension that either the stratagems of the foe or the importunities of friends or both combined will induce Scott and McClellan to so lessen our army on the Potomac as in any event to endanger the Capital.

Amidst all the excitement naturally attending camp Dick Rounson, and from thence brought to this city on Friday night.

Amidst all the excitement naturally attending the spread of the war into Kentucky they will never fail to bear in mind the safety of Washington. This vital point will not be overlooked by them; let us not overlook it ourselves. Whilst exerting every energy to collect as speedily as possible an army capable of sweeping the invader from our soil and of ingulfing him beneath the waves with which he is striving to overwhelm us, let us remember that as yet the main seat of the war is on the banks of the Potomac, and, in remembering this, not forget to do justice to the Command-or-in-Chief if perchance he should withstand can be a single and a constant of the consent to the publication of charges and specifications. Camp Dick Rounseon, and from thence brought to this city on Friday night. The advance guard of Zollicoffer had reached as far as Big Hill in Madison county before they commenced the retreat. They were there met as fairfax C. H. yesterday, reviewing the troops.

Sr. Lours, Oct. 6.

News has reached bere that about two weeks ago John Rose, Chief of the Chrokee Nation, had and decirate for the Usion, Read, an influential half-breed and leader of the velt and decirate for the Usion, Read an influential half-breed and leader of the velt and decirate for the Usion, Read an influential half-breed and leader of the velt with the recently published accounts from the Suturbay. The remaining the invader from our soil and of ingulfing him beneath the waves with which he is striving to overwhelm us, let us remember that as yet the main seat of the war is on the banks of the Potomac, and, in remembering of the control of the Commandor in-Chief if perchance he should withstand or the control of the Commandor in-Chief if perchance he should withstand or the control of the control er-in-Chief if perchance he should withstand

in a measure our somewhat pressing and precipitate demands for reinforcements from the main army. Let us put our idle shoulders to the wheel and leave Jupiter to help us in his own good time and potent way. Nay, let us, by promptly expelling the invader from our borders and cleaving for the armies of the Republic a free pathway to the Gulf, convert the summoning away to defend the unguarded heart of the South the legions that now bener.
Col. Cruft's command is entrenched at Lock No.
1, on Green river, and expecting an attack from rather help Jupiter than be eternally invoking leaguer the Capital of our country. Let us

Service de Service de la contra del contra de la contra del contra de la contra de la contra de la contra del con

to be examined and interrogated as to their Washington, 6ct 3.

It is probable that a new department will be created in the West, and that its command will be created in the West, and that its command will be devolve on Gon. Sherman, in order to relieve Gon. Anderson in part of the physical labor of his position.

A POINT NOT TO BE OVERLOOKED.—We have said the invasion of Kentucky signifies that the rebel forces intend to winter in cur borders. Such undoubtedly is partly but not call the Chicago Journal.

CAIRO, Oct. 3.

A large number of troops are being embarked for an important expedition. No one knows their There is reason to believe or at least to suspect.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1861.

A POINT NOT TO BE OVERLOOKED.—We held by citizens of the United States, by citizens of foreign governments living in the United States, or by such citizens of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, or Missouri, as dicts the report that Stargs he hard. Fire season to believe or at least to suspect ware. Of course all Union men are ver intended to an theorygance and interrogated as to their discretization of the United States, by citizens of foreign governments living in the United States, or by such citizens of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, or Missouri, as dicts the report that Stargs he had arrived there. Ware ware, Maryland, Kentucky, or Missouri, as dicts the report that Stargs in the Persons that now was the time to fish, if they or course all Union men are very intended to, and the ard then the remained in Lexington on Tuesday morning. Mr. Prescott, as dicts the report that Stargs held by citizens of the United States, by citizens of the Unit

All honest and sensible men will agree with us that one such law as this Southern confisca-

rations that render the justness of this view at least probable. In the first place, the rebel army could not retreat silently before the silent guns of McClellan without a loss of prestige and of every other description of power that would in itself at once break the backbone of the rebellion; and this the rebelchies know full well. In the second place, Zollicoffer's decampment, which is announced on credible information, and Buckner's conversion of his enterprise into a huge marauding expedition, which is announced by the report of the exploing locks and burning bridges whose ruins fortify the vandal free-booter in his ravages, show that neither has been reinforced from Virginia or elsewhere as been rebelout in the first proclamation which he despoiled of all its stock on hand, transporting it in twenty wagons into Tennessee, and in like manner he has driven off was sent to take temporary command of Fortress was necessed. booter in his ravages, show that neither has been reinforced from Virginia or elsewhere as has been suggested. In the third place, it is known that the rebel army in Virginia, notwithstanding the symptoms of retirement or of reduction that have so piqued speculation in loyal quarters, is drawn up in two columns, under Beauregard and Gus. Smith respectively, the crack divisional officers of the rebels, headed by Johnson, the ablest generalissimo amongst them. It must be owned this attitude betokens almost anything rather than voluntary flight. Finally, we are assured on excellent authority that the impression in Gen. Buckner's military family is that the whole case are these: General Wool was of tennessee, and in like manner he has drived of the wird lay his theiving of the covery head of cattle he civil day his theiving of the rebels, the despatch to Gov. Magoffin, dated September 14:b, said: "Tennessee feels and has ver felt towards Kentucky as a twin sister; their people are as one people in kindred, sympathy, valor, and patriotism; we have felt and still feel a religious respect for Kontucky's neutrality," &c. And yst, "within a month, a little month," he has falsified all these at the county of the extensive Clay County Works, and compelled him to take Jeff Davis se ip in payment. He went to the farm of Judge Murphy, near Manchester, or the same county, took all the beef cattle that were fit to be left even a day without an exportance to be left even a day without an exportance to be left even a day without an exportance to be left even a day without an exportance to be left even a day without an exportance to be left even a day without an exportance to be left even a day without an exportance to be left even a day without an exportance to be left even a day without an exportance to be left even a day without an exportance to stake temporary command of Fortress Monroe, that military point of too much importance to the first water to take temporary command of the exportance to take temporary command of the s

were taken. Crissman's law partner was among the killed. This news came direct from Mr. Merwhe killed. This news came direct from Mr. Mor-row, who represented Pulaski county in the last

From information received from sec-row are about 11,000 armed lebels scatte

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, RICHMOND, 12th September, 1861.

ructions to Receivers under the Act entitled An Act for the Sequestration of the Estates, roperty, and Effects of Alien Enemies, and r the indemnity of citizens of the Confederate States, and persons aiding the same in the existing war against the United States."—Approved 30th March, 1861.

The following persons are subject to the oper-tion of the law as Alien Enemiee:
All citizens of the United States, except citi-

(Special to the St. Louis Democrat )

meet the enemy.

At the request of Hon. Augustus Frank, M. C. from New York, the Superintendent of the Census Bureau has prepared a statement of the white male population of the several counties of that State between the ages of 14 and 45, and the proportion required from each county to furnish the State between the ages of 14 and 65, and the proportion required from each county to furnish the State between the Augustus Augustus State Park State P

ner of Dr. Sneil, McCulloch's Army Surgeon, and very recently had an interview with his old partner, and was told by lin that in the battle of Springfild McCulloch was shot through the hip, and a plance ball also struck him in the shoulder. Soon after making his report of the buttle, McCulloch, with the Texas forces, was ordered back to Texas, but after reaching Camp Chesapeake, near Mourt.

COMMERCIAL

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARK

The United States Tressury Notes and allo selver as

. X. 14 312, English block 35@37c per 1h

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

Shelby House Stock Market - W. W. Summers.

H. F. KALFUS, Capping.

TATE MARKED A TRACET

FINE ADDITION DANG KENTUCKY JEANS (which is now he're work to be extensively in the work to be the control of the c

on hand, jangloodswiy L. RICHARDSON.

Medical College of Ohio.

Young Ladies' Institute, A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL

## Agricultural.

WHEAT CULTURE AND MANURING .- On a se of income, demands such a system as of culture as will insure its succe nds such a system and

naving each his advocates. One with the Constitution. The House considthe rebels are suffering from it.
were field, makes a fallow of it in Auwer field, makes a fallow of it in Au-

ag weed, which exhausts the ground, harbors destructive insects, and affords food to neither man nor beast. To this follows the crop of the rest of the bills now under his consideration ing the first element of success, a the rest of the bills now under his consideration good sod underneath it. Next comes corn-land wheat, a most uncertain crop, or oats, with clover seed—throwing the clover, the great means of improvement to the grain farm, farthest away from the manure. With the other system, instead of breaking up a sod in midsummer for wheat, we preserve it till winter or early spring for corn, and in-sures not only a heavier crop under favorable tain crop, or oats, the members can go home, raise volunteers, and

es, but an almost certain one unconsiderable crop of pumpkins, turnips, &c., the olden time may occupy the ground at very small cost, which, making their chief growth after the corn

Nine and tw which, making their chief growth after the cord natures, will not materially interfere with that rop. The fodder is better saved likewise, and both corn and fodder leisurely taken from the iteld, and the hurried labor of sowing over a large surface avoided.

After this comes the crop of oats, with a fair hunce of register on the remains of the sad on.

After this comes the crop of oats, with a fair chance of profit on the remains of the sod occupied by the corn. This crop makes the system objectionable to many, but it need not be an inseparable one. If they must have wheat, they have a better chance of a crop after corn upon a sod than if that crop followed wheat. They may sow wheat and fallow the stubble for wheat again, to be highly manured as this system provides. This suggestion is not in accordance with received principles, but we would cheerfully risk any disadvantages it may bring for the manifest advantages resulting from the

the next step is the fallow for wheat in sum-ner. The stubble ploughing is much less labo-tions and less dependent on the uncertain sum-tions and less dependent on the uncertain sum-tions. The field-officers, staff, and non-The flex sep is the ratio to wheat in sun-mer. The stubble ploughing is much less labo-rious and less dependent on the uncertain sum-mer rains. It may therefore be prepared earlier and more thoroughly. All the available re-sources of the farm-yard, and all the commer-ded destributions are approximately asset to the study of the summer to the summer to the summercial fertilizers we may deem necessary, is applied to this crop, with the prospect that whatever it may not appropriate is left ready for the grass seeds which immediately follow, ich forn the basis on which must rest

crop on which the preservation and improvethe soil depends, is manifestly a most ant one. It affords to a liberal expen-

in point of economy far superior to the or-nary way of manuring. If we were to haz-

at the year, leaves the winter product in the ards till after harvest. In this case, as it is secirable now to clean them out, let the manure be hauled and spread as soon as you will fiter ploughing for wheat. But when the etter practice shall be adopted, as it will be, for decreasing though the product of the decrease of the decrea

better practice shall be adopted, as it will be, of top-dressing through the winter as suggest od, the whole crop of winter manure will be upon the ground when the winter closes, and a man will need no larger manure yard than his cart body.

"It any portion or all of the field may need extra means of improvement, a crop of field peas sown the milder of larger menure yard than his very goal advantage be copy and him.

How it Happened that the Secessionists but his better the consist of two principal musicians and sixteen privates.

The Military Board shall have power to organize six companies or batteries of artillery, each but two privates and have one Captain, two First Lieutenants, two Second Lieutenants, one Quartermaster, seven Sergeants, welve Corporals, six artificers, two buglers, one wagon man, and 122 privates, and the Board may consolidate such companies or parts of companies to the loyalty, courage, and tact of one obscure individual. The Cincinnati Commercial says the secessionists had laid their plans to appear suddenly in Louisville with a powerful force. They had provided for transportation four hundred cars and fifteen loccomolives, and had eight thousand men, with artillery and camp equipage, on board. They had secured the services of the cate of the camp of the contract o

Sr. Louis, Oct, 1.

Rev. Mr. Robinson, missionary teacher in the Cherokee Nation, arrived here.

Chief John Ross finally succambed to secession pressure, and on August 20th called his council together at Tablequah, and sent in a message recommending the severing of their connection with the United States, and an alliance with the Southern Confederacy. The council approved the recommendation and appointed commissioners to make a treaty of alliance with the Southern Confederacy provided the Confederate commissioners assume the payment of annuities hitherto received by the Cherokees from the Government. The Creeks have raised 1,000 men for service in the Confederate army, and the Cherokees have formed a home guard 1,200 strong.

It appears that the troops sent into Arkanass by Ben McCellough after the battle of Springfield were posted on the border of the Cherokee nation to intimidate the council and force John Ross to yield to the demand of the rebels. Col. St. Geo. Cook, of the Utah forces, arrived to-day. His regulars, 600 in number, will reach Fort Leavenworth in four or five days.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 30.

Where Freedom leads to glory.
F. B. PLIMPTON. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 20, 1861. The Leuisville and Cincinnati mailboats have been supplied with arms for their protection in case of an attack from the rebels,

Arise! thy country calls thee,
Her tears are interceding,
Her children with thee pleading—
Go, thou, what'er befalls thee.
Shall implous hands her standard tear,
And we look tamely on the sight?

And call th' avenging hosts from hill and valley

Our bleeding country save, Her ancient banner wave, Il millions 'neath its starry folds shall rally

To perish for her right? Our hearts with patriot fire

The Governor, this morning, returned to the House, with his veto, the bill providing for volunteers to repel the invasion of the State. His objections are that the fourth section of the bill provides that the forces to be raised and organized shall, when mustered into service, "be under the command of the General commanding the State forces in the field," while Sec. 8 of Art. 3 of the State Constitution provides that the Governor that the Governor the constitution provides that the Governor th

and navy of the Commonwealth and of the militis thereof, "except when they shall be called into the service of the United States, but he shall not command personally in the field, unless invited to do so by a resolution of the General Assembly." He says the Governor is Commander-in-Chief, though not in the field, and the Commanding General in the field and all others should manding General in the field and all others should in the field and all others should it is reported that Johnston, with 27,000 tro not command personally in the field, unless in- | b in-Chief, though not in the field, and the Com-manding General in the field and all others should

making due regard always to the preservation of the fertility of the soil. Under poor cultiation it is one of the most uncertain and rofitess, but a very sure and profitable crop maker that high culture which includes thormake marpearation and ample manuring.

There are two courses of culture for the rain farm, having each its advocates. One of the united States, he regards it as in confitter moving or grazing and tramping down.

delity with which they have represented the

legislative bodies? Is it necessary, as some

emport themselves in the spirit of the legisla-

with donbt and uncertainty tracking the path of

esolution which received the sanction of four-

ifths of the Senate, after full debate? Act, gen-

tlemen, act! We want no more talk, but action,

The Senate this morning considered Senator ennebaker's bill to compel the attendance of ab-

of the times. Senators Grover and Read objected

nitting them to be arrested by petty officers.

sity of the bill, and that it was drawn in strict

a safeguard to the public peace and the security

of the State; for under it a few members may meet and adjourn from day to day, and, in case

any contingency should occur, the full attend-

exhibit more vacant seats than ever before known

n the history of our legislation; if leave of ab-

ence is not granted (and it is seldom refused), it

s taken, and there is no penalty which can be

plates it. The people have a right to demand the fulfillment of all the duties of their representatives, and if they are not fulfilled, they

istrust of the Governor, in these perilous times,

e declamation in defence of the Governor, but

he failed to remove any of the blemishes upon his

fin to a stag at bay or to "the son of Alknomah."

compt, beld, fearless, and indispensable.

the clover field, makes a fallow of it in August for wheat; the wheat is followed by a growth of weeds; corn succeeds, and this is followed again by wheat or oats with clover seeds. The other system puts corn upon the clover or grass soci, the corn is followed by oats, and a fallow is made of the oats and stubble for wheat, giving it at the same time all the farm-yard manure; clover is sown with the wheat, and other grass seeds if hay or pasturage be wanted.

Looking solely to the wheat crop, the former e for wheat, giving it at the same time farm-yard manure; clover is sown with eat, and other grass seeds if hay or age be wanted.

At the solely to the wheat crop, the former be considered as the better system for a are, as it receives the full benefit of the lay, and the farm-yard manure as well. are ment here at once with the objection is very means taken to cusure a full crop pat, ensures likewise a heavy growth of sed, which exhausts the ground, harbors (86 to II. The Senate subsequently passed the rbors 68 to II. The Senate subsequently passed the by events of the most deplor to success, a the reset to comes cornate crop, or oats, the clover, the clover "racing and chacing" of steeds covered with foam, der the most adverse state of the weather.

With a good sod well turned and properly cultivated, this valuable crop may defy the severest drought. The soil, in the meantime, gets the benefit of six months' delay in breaking the sol, not to mention the advantage of fall pasturage this delay affords. As the corn is not to be seeded in grain in the fall, a very considerable crop of namekins, turnips, &c., the class of sades time as advantage in the fall, a very considerable crop of namekins, turnips, &c., the class time as advantaged in the Laurette. the olden time, as described in the Lay of the

Lieut. Col. Belcher, of Col. Reaboder's regment, and Lieut. Termsnt, of Col. Marshall
regiment, who were at Lexington, have arrive
here and give some interesting particulars fro
that place. They say the rebels can easily at
probably will turn out three 12-pounders p
week at the Lexington foundery, and that the
are very busy in making balls of all kilods.
A feminine secessionist of high social standir
at Lexington obtained admission to Mulligan
fortifications, disguised as a mulatto washerw
man, and took a complete sketch and plan of the
works. She reported her information after h
departure to the rebels. It is believed the rebe
have from forty to fifty thousand men at Lexing The Military Committee reported a bill supton, and are daily receiving reinforce will make a stand there, and await

SE BIRISTEI:

Nice and twenty Enights of fame,
Hung their shields in Branksome Hall;
Nine and twenty Squires of name,
Brought them their steeds to bower from stall;
Nine and twenty yeoman tall,
Waited, dutsous, on them all;
They quitted not their banners bright,

Adjutant, and one as Quartermaster, one Surgeon,

missary Sergeant, and one Hospital Steward, Bands of two principal musicians and twenty-

two privates may be allowed to regiments. The

Military Board shall provide the regiments and

companies of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, ac-

clothing, and, the better to enable the Board to

to direct the regiments where to rendezvous and

ize for the State service four regiments of caval-

epted under this act and the supplement, with

piemental to the act to raise a volunteer love for repelling invasion. It provides that each regi-ment shall consist of ten companies, and each company of one Captain, First and Second Lieu-tenant, four servents, sight corporate, two mosi-ment there, and will meet us with that must the rebels, the two officers say, fight well. commissioned officers, shall be one Colonel, one Lieut. Colonel, one Major, one Lieut. to act as

county. Wagon loads are striving every day.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sopt. 30.

Gen. McInstry and staff arrived here last ever ing. Gen. Pope is still here.

General Fremont went into camp yesterda morning, about half a mile back of the town, an it is said will not move forward before the close of the week.

to appoint agents to assist them in performing the duties required of them, such agents to be compensated as the Board may deem just and reasonable. The Board is empowered to organize for the State service four regiments of cavaline for the State ry to constitute part of the 40,000 troops authorized to be raised. Each company shall consist of A messenger, was a mess

more than seventy-two privates.

cers, staff, and non-commissioned officers of each
The Federal gunboat Yankee yesterday
The Federal gunboat Yankee yesterday cavalry regiment shall be one Colonel, one Lieut.

Colonel, one Major, one Lieutenant as Adjutant and one as Quartermaster, one Surgeon, one Assistant Surgeon, one Chaplain, one Sergeant Major, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one Commissury-Sergeant, and one Hospital Steward. Cavalage of the Cavalage of t

plans to appear suddenly in Louisville with a powerful force. They had provided for transportation four hundred cars and fifteen locomotives, and had eight thousand men, with artillery and camp equipage, on board. They had secured the services of the telegraph operators, one of whom forwarded to Louisville a despatch explaining the detention of trains on the road, and were moving forward at a grand rate. Everything was going well with them, and Louisville, with perhaps the exception of a few secessionists, was unsuspecting and unguarded.

But at a station just beyond Green River, there was a young man in the service of the road, who was a warm friend of the Union, and who, comprehending the meaning of the monster train, when it came up, seized a crow-bar used for taking any rails to make repairs, and while the locomotives were being wooded and watered, ran acrose a curve, and in a deep, narrow cut, wrenched the spikes from four rails. The train came along at good speed, the rails spread, the

The Republican learns that a statement is fortherming from Col. Hayding, the Adjustant of Gen. Lyon, who was, in the absence of Gen. Lyon, the partial of the proceeding the control of the Comment of Lyon absence of Comment of the C

Оню.—The Cincinnati Gazette gives a state-CAPITOL HOTEL, ROOM No. 40, FRANKFORT, Oct. 1. At the afternoon session of the Senate yester-lay, Senator Whitaker offered a resolution re-Powell to resign their seats as Senators in Congress, as they do not represent the will of the people of Kentucky, and in case they decline to comply, the Senate of the United States is respectfully. spec'fully requested to investigate their conduct, and if it be found to be in opposition to the Federal Government, that they expel them from each—six or eight of these nearly ready. On the 27th of September there were returned at Cc-lumbus 50,000 men enlisted, and there is no doubt their seats. They were passed by a vote of 20 to o, and sent to the House, which adjourned without action upon them. This morning they came that full 60,000 men will be in the field or ready on the 10th of October, and we doubt not 20,000 up as the unfinished business of the House, and a more may be had in a month. Recruiting never ension of the rules to consider it was refused

went on more actively in the country. The spirit of patriotism has not been felt in a higher degree rised at this result, as I should have been had In Ohio since the was a control of Western virtue logical and the logical states, exclusive of Western virtue logical and the logical states, exclusive of Western virtue logical and the logical states are to be raised 500,000 men. Ohio has which are to be raised 500,000 men. Ohio has which are to be raised 500,000 men. Ohio has within fifty or a hundred rode, all of which were filled with sharp shooters, who kept up a continual fire on the intrenchments, picking of the logical states and the logical states are the logical states. n Ohio since the war began. resolution been offered to return the thanks of Kentucky to Breckinridge and Powell for the vishes of our State, and the loyalty they have a population of 2,340,000, or any or aggregate. Her quota of men, therefore, is aggregate. Her quota of men, therefore, is 53,000. Thus she has nearly her full proportion of men enlisted; but she has no intention of stopping there. It is not desirable to stop enlistments by State or county lines while there is ments by State or county lines while there is the forenoon. At about 2 o'clock a body of several thousand men advanced with artillery and fixed grape shot into the hospital, which stood fixed grape shot into the hospital graph and grape shot into the hospital graph and graph are graph as the graph and graph and graph are graph as graph and graph are graph and graph are graph as graph and graph are graph are graph are graph are graph and graph are gr vinced towards the Government of the United erms and words or proper courtesy towards men ion of the present General Assembly, and to vive them another trial when they have made he air foetid with their rank treason? Breckinneed be, she can make it 100,000, with ridge is most unquestionably, by this time, in Virginia, asking Jeff. Davis to send reinforcenaterially injuring the industrial interests of the State. She has 450,000 able bodied men, and can ents to possess, for the Confederate States, the serritory of Kentucky, by blood and conquest, spare one hundred thousand, and leave enough for the field and workshops. The quota of the Northwestern States will be 180,000; but by the and are we to exchange any courtesies with uch a man, or are we to hesitate in our path of duty? Surrounded as we are by those who 1st of November the Northwest will have affiliate with our enemies; reeking with treason

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. WHEREAS, The following act, to wit: In act to raise volunteer forces to repel the inva-sion of the State, and for other purposes— Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the people's representatives and rendering it difficult for them to ascertain the truth, it is our sion of the State, and for other purposes—
Sec. 1. Be it enoted by the General Assembly of
the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That, as the soil
of the State of Kentucky has been inveded by
armed forces, acting under the authority of the
so-called Confederate States; therefore, for the
purpose of repelling said invasion, the Governor
of the State of Kentucky is hereby directed to
issue his proclamation forthwith, calling out not
less than forty thousand soldiers, residents and
citizens of Kentucky, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to be mustered into the
service of this Commonwealth for any term of
service not less than twelve months nor more
than three years from the time they were mustered into service, unless sooner disclarged.
Sec. 2. That the Governor be, and he is hereby,
authorized, in order to raise said force, to accept
of the services of any volunteer companies who
shall, within three months from the date of his
proclamation, tender their services; and he shall
commission for that purpose all officers duly
elected by the companies aforesaid, necessary
and proper for the command of such volunteers.
Sec. 3. That all volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whose
service may be tendered and accepted under the
provisions of this act, shall be mustered into service at such places of rendezvours in the Congressional District in which they volunteer as the
Gararal in the field shall appoint by his orders; first duty to remove every obstruction to the full and free expression of the loyalty of Kentucky. It is most disgraceful to the position of our State and mortifying to its people, that the Common-wealth should be misrepresented in the Senate of the United States by Messrs. Breckinridge and Powell, and there surely can be no impropriety in asking them to resign their positions, that loyal and faithful successors may be appointed in their stead. Nor is there any impropriety in respecifully requesting that Senate to investigate ct. It is a very proper exhibition of the wish of Kentucky, and shows that our State. naving been deceived in those to whom she con-ided trust, and having been striken down by parricidal hands, is desirous to recover her position gain heard in the Federal Senate Chamber, as was in the days when Clay and Crittenden onored that body and reflected the lustre of their undying fame upon the Commonwealth of their love and the people who delighted to honor them. In the name of God, gentlemen of the Legislature, what do you hesitate for or why will you throw one impediment to the passage of a month's pay, to be taken and considered as part of their pay.

of their pay.

See 4. That the forces to be raised and organized, as provided for by this act, shall, when mustered into service, be under the command of the General commanding the State forces in the the General commanding the State forces in the field.

Sec. 5. That the Governor be also authorized to accept the services of fifteen hundred men, in addition to the forty thousand men provided for the throughout the services of fifteen hundred men, in addition to the forty thousand men provided for the services of t ent members of the Legislature, the provisions f which are rendered necessary by the troubles this bill as unnecessary, unconstitutional, and erogatory to the members of the Legislature in

y of the bill, and that it was drawn in strict mformity with the terms of the Constitution to ampel the attendance of contumacious members of his borse, shall receive five dollars per month, and it case his horse is killed by the enemy, he shall be paid the value of the horse, not exceed-

may exact them. By this bill a recess of the Legislature may be ordered, and a reconvention of both Houses upon any contingency be ordered by the members in attendance. This is another act of legislation called forth by the universal and-that distrust was most plainly indicated in the speeches of Senators Whitaker and M. P. Marshall. I must do Senator Grover the justice

10th, 11th, and 12th sections of said article o

who, tied to the stake and surrounded by faggots, would "never complain," may be very gretty in the mellifuous tones of the Senator, but it offers no explanation of his conduct or defence of his evident complicity with those traitors who are delanging the State with the blood of our brothers. The Legislature is that branch of the State government which represents the people, and with a false Executive and an invading foe, the Government never offering one word of advice as to the means of defence, no one can hesitate to declare with Senator Marshall, of Mason, that the heavens are not more full of stars than are facts to the mind proving his guilt and infidelity to every duty. Who doubts that he is in concert arry of State left his presence ten days ago after full consultation with him and carried "words of fair comfort and encouragement" to Buckner, Hanson, and their robel associate? Who doubts that the impediments thrown by him in the way of legislation are purposely designed as aid and confort to the enemies of our State and the United States with sace and the send of the send o

day by one stroke of his pen, if he could accomplish it, devote our proud State of Kentucky to all the terrors of civil war and all the miseries attendant upon attaching it to the Southern Confederacy? However much we are accustomed to admire the Governor for his urbanky

describe of broken on the many and severe register of the control of the property and the control of the property and the control of the property and the control of the many and the property and the control of the many and the property and the control of the many and the control of

THE SIEGE OF LEXINGTON OHIO.—Ine Cincinnati Gardingly creditable to Ohio. It states, that, up to Friday last, sixty-two regiport of the battle at Lexington. We publish it ments of infantry, three of cavalry, and one of artillery, making in all sixty-six, had been com-

On the morning of the 18th the men ste arms under the call for immediate action, enemy appeared in full force in every dire around the intrenchments, and opened fire thirteen pieces of callles,

my removed them to a more cautious distance and neither party occupied the Home Guard works after that.

THE WANT OF WATER. nonths, the nature of the fluid will give an ide of the straits the men were in.

Whereas, the people of Kentucky have don all in their power to avoid a conflict of arms with the deluded men in other States, who were madly COL. MULLIGAN'S BRAVERY and criminally striving to overthrow the Connxious wish for peace yielded and are willing to yield everything but their loyalty to their coun-try, their right of self-defence and their honor and whereas. Kentucky has been invaded withno hope of victory, but his brave spirit revolted at the idea of surrender. He disabined to walk in the trenches, where safety was sure, but tred the bigh ground in the rear, where the bullets flaw like halistones, heedless of the entreaties of the soldiers, who followed his manly form with their wondering eyes, and sent up shouts of acclamation at his noble daring. Through all this he was cool and determined. Not a breath of excitement passed his lips, and his words were those which spealed to the understanding of every man under his command. He was constantly under motion, nassing along the intrenchments from end to end, with commands and innicions to all whom he met, and displaying a calm, imposing confidence in his bearing which was worth the strength of a housand men in that trying heur. No wonder that his soldiers worshipped him, and were nerved to noble deeds of daring and endurance.

tonia rights against the enters of treason and raphne.

2. Resolved, That we cordially endorse the ac-tion of the Legislature inviting General Robert Anderson to call out the gillant sons of Kentucky for the vindication of her honor and the defence of her soil. Also, their action calling on the Gov-

fearful r-suit.
The day was consumed in desultory warfare which resulted in no particular advantage on

which resulted in no particular advantage on either side. There were many instances of daring which called forth the admiration of all who witnessed them, but the brilliant charges of the previous day were not repeated. The crowning exploits of the fight were reserved for the succeeding day—also the crowning infany which coverd some whose record can never be erased.

The cannonading, which had been kept up by the enemy nearly all night, was answered as soon as daylight revealed localities sufficiently to afford an aim. The firing was terrific on both sides, and nothing could be heard but the roar of guns and the rattle of musketry.

THE GRAND CHARGE OF THE ENEMY.

At this juncture our men discovered, with no little dismay, an engi e of war which was being brought to bear upon them, threatening the very consequences which they dreaded most—a safe approach for the enemy, and an ultimate charge in force over the intrenchments. The rebels presented a strong breastwork of hemp bales, which appeared like a moving barrier, impenetrable to bullets or cannon shot, and swarming with men in the rear. It was about twenty rods in length, and the height of two bales of hemp. The bales were placed with the ends facing our fortifications, affording a thickness of about six feet. This immense breastwork commenced moving ferward nous amongst men.

5. Resolved, That we call on the chivalry of
the State to fly to arms and beat back the war
room our firesides and fields, and show the world

along the ground of its own volition. It advanced steadily over the smooth surface, parting to pass trees, and closing up again as impenetrable as a rock. Behind it were hundreds of men pushing and urging with levers, while others shell the bales steadily to their places, and others still, whose numbers were almost indefinite, firing between the crevices and over the top at our soldiers. Our men locked at the moving monster in astonishment. It lay like a large serpent, winding over the hills and hollows, apparently motionless, yet moving broadside on to envelope and destroy them in its vast folds. In vain the cannon were turned upon it. The heavy bales absorbed the shot harmlessly, or quie'ly resumed the positions from which they were displaced, seemingly moving without hands, but in reality controlled by strong arms which were unseen. In vain the musket bullets rained upon it in unromitting showers. The thousand that it concealed were safe from such puny assunts, and, all all y gliding along, they waited with eagerness the time when their position should warrant them in barsting through its walls and storming up to the intrenchments. Our brave soldiers could only watch it with keen anxiety, and wait for the fearful r-suit.

The day was consumed in desultory warfare, the nation.

6. Resolved, That copies of the foregoing paper be communicated to the Governor and both branches of the General assembly.

CHARLES A. MARSHALL, Prest., Dr., W. B. JOHNSON,

DR. W. B. JOHNSON,
GEN. RICHARD SOWARD,
LURE DYE,
JESSE TURNER,
JNO. S. MITCHELL,
WM. G. BULLOCK,
WM. KENNAN WM. G. BULLOCK, WM. KENNAN, COL. L. S. LUTTRELL, V. Presidents. MANSFIELD CALVERT, GOL. L. FORMAN, A. M. JANUARY, WM. C. HOLTON, C. SHULTZ, CHARLES A. LYON,

SAMUEL C. PEARCE, JAMES A. LEE, JR, Secretary. COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS. W. H. WADSWOETH, Mason Co.
T. M. GREEN, Mason Co.
Cot. L. B. Cox, Fleming Co.
T. F. Marshalt, Bracken Co.
Cot. Jepf Walker, Lowis Co.
Jos. R. Brown, Greenup Co. To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: HARDINSBURG, Sept 25, 1861. GENTLEMEN: I will give you a short sketch o

Gentlemen: I will give you a short sketch of what is going on in these parts. I got down to Stephensport on Tuesday morning, and I found the people very much excited. The news came to Hardinsburg on Sunday that the rebels were at Hor:ford, and that they were fighting like devils, and that they had sent our runners in every direction for help. About sixty-five boys from around Union Star, in this county, about thirty from Stephensport, our Home Guard, and others joined from overy direction—about 175 in all—and started immediately. I suppose thore were four hundred on their way to the scene of action in less than ton hours. But when they got down to Hartford, they found that it was all a mistake. There had been no fight. When I got in sight of town, I heard the drum beating, and, when I got nearor, I saw everybody cut drilling, and making up a new Home Guard. O'd men were out and ready to fight. Everything is working all right around here. The secessionists are joining the Home Guard, and say they will fight for lold Kentucky.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, Louisville Ky., September 24, 1861. September 24, 1861. )

In obedience to instructions from the War Department, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the Cumberland, composed of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

The following named officers are announced as members of his staff:

Cant. O. D. Grange Assistant Allowed. Capt. O. D. Greene, Assistant Adjutant Gen-

capt. H. C. Symonds, Commissary of Subsiscapt. Walworth Jenkins, Quartermaster; Capt. F. E. Prime, Corps of Engineers; 1st Lieut. A. Michler, Corps of Topographical Engineers; Surgeon Robert Murray, Medical Director and (Signed)

(ROBERT ANDERSON,
Brigadier General U. S. A.,
Commanding Department.

Mr VERNON TO BE CONFISCATED.—Here is a mewhat surprising paragraph which we find in the Philadelphia Press of Thursday. It should be remembered, if it is proposed to confiscate Mt. Vernon, that the Federal Government has not even military possession of that interesting spot ents was meair ng obstinate att

An effort is being made by parties in this an ther cities to induce the Government to conficate the Mount Vernon estate, with the hope realizing moneys of which they were defraud by the bad management of the Associatios. To business matters of the funds were very losses CHARGE OF CAVALRY.

The east side, where the first grand charge was made, seemed to be the main point of at-

of the North.
Daveraux is said to have gone to Europe, but
many believe that he is hidden away in Philadelphia. His swindling operations netted him more
than \$100,000, and his known parsimony will
probably direct him in investing it. He forged
to the extent of \$30,000 upon the late Mrs. Gaunter when he was a support of the said of the s THE STATE LOAN .- The President and Direct

tors of the Northern Bank of Kentucky have advised the State Military Board that that Bank is repared and willing to advance a half million of the two million authorized to be borrowed for the State by said Military Board. The President of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, has pledged hat institution to advance its full proportion, ac rding to its capital, of the two millions author rallinois, with less than two millions of in

habitants, has fifty-one regiments in the field. New York, with nearly twice that population, has about eight or ten more regiments nearly

which told upon them with starting effect. I ine went down in front, and with them the grant commander. They strove to rally, but a ther volley was poured in, which disordered the till more, and, being without a leader, and e bosed to a galling fire, they broke up and retree do toward the intranchments, leaying. Col. Wh

After the surrender, General Fr. Col. Mulligan and spoke as follows: have surrendered, and ——." He ed by Colonel Mulligan, who said:

ther side arms. All the

[For the Louisville Jo

MASHINGTON, Oct. 1.
A new military department of the Pacific is tade, comprising California, Oregon, New Mexis, and Arizona. Gen. Mansfield is ordered toommand, and Gen. George Wright accompanie im. Generals Summer and Hallock are ordered. A new military depa

rom Fairfax Cou commissioned in our army at the recommendation of the Pope. This makes the fifth officer recommended to this Government by a European

The number of Ohio regiments is now sixty-

Carro, Oct. 1.
Troops stationed at Norfolk have been ordered to return to Bird's Point.
There are reports in circulation to the effect that Polk, with 20,000 men, has taken possession of Mayn ld, Ky. f Mayfild, Ky. Every hing is quiet here and at Paducah.

Our tr ps while occu

[For the Louisville Journal.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

trying hour. No wonger many the solipped him, and were nerved to noble deeds of daring and endurance.

The enemy fired hot at the college building, and set it on fire a number of times. The provisions were stored within it, and the whole force were compelled to use their exortions in a removing them and extinguishing the flames. A flag of true came in at 8 o'clock with propositions to allow time to remove the dead and bury them. The conditions were accepted, and a number of Mulligan's men assisted the enemy in collecting the dead, which were strewn in large numbers on the slope of the hill. The true lasted until 12 o'clock, when the cannonading opened again with full vigor.

At this juncture our mon discovered, with no observed to be arrowed to be arrowed to be an upon them, threatening the very brought to bear upon them.

At this juncture our mon discovered, with no mother conditions were not simple the provisions of the filling on the Governor and the dedy of the Governor to reduct the State regulator of the Governor to reduct the State to the State to the same purpos

the State to fly to arms and best back the war from our firesides and fields, and show the world that they are not unworthy of the brave men from which they are not unworthy of the brave men from which they are descended.

Finally, we call on our Government for that protection against invasion guaranteed by the Constitution. We invoke our now powerful brethren of the great Northwest to remember when Kentucky was their chief defence against British and Indians, and how freely she shed her blood for their women and children; and we appeal to our brethren of Tennessee and the South to rise with Kentucky against the tyrant that parsceute and oppress them and who would enslave us, shoulder to shoulder to strike for cut ancient liberties and the peace and perpetuity of the nation.

That coules of the foregoing paper

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, The only Harmless and Reliable Dye Known! ALL others are mere imitatious, and should be avoid-

ed, if you wish to escape ridicule.

Gray, red, or rusty Hair Dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injur, to the Hair or Skin.

Fifteen medals and diplomas have been awarded to tions have been made to the hair of the patrons of his

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye preduces a color not to e distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of bad Dyes remedied. The hair is invigorated for life by this splended Dye, which is properly applied at No. 16 Bond street, New York. Sold in all cities and towns of the United States by roggists and fancy goods dealers.

To The genuine has the name of "Wm. A. Batcheor" and address upon a steel plate engraving on the .ur sides of each box. Wholesale Factory 81 Barclay street, late 203 Broadway, New York.

Yesterday at about 10 o'clock, Katiz, only daughter f the late Emory and B. A. Low, aged fourteen years October 1st, at 7 o'clock P. M., WILLIE FRANK, infant on of Pinkney and Francis Varble, sged 10 months.

NOTICE. On the 23d day of September, 1831, a negro man, calling himself B0R, was committed to the Jefferson county juil as a runaway slave. He is about 28 years of age, dark brown skin, feet 7 inches high, weighing 150 lbs, small scates and mustache, small scar in the center of his forchea's, upper jaw each projecting over the lower, straight and well made, and very fond of falls. Says he belongs to Pr. James F. Grant, of Lieonin county, Tannesses, but now in Camp Troutdale, of Tennesses. He was taken The instance, and come forward, prove property, and sis d3&wtf Jallor of Jefferson county Dr. WM. PRICE

Commanding Department.

(Official)

OLIVER D. GREENE, Assistant Adj. General.

USEFUL AS WELL AS GENAMENTAL Christmas and New Year's Presents

WM. KENDRIO

396 Third st., between Main & 1 WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and WARE PLATED WARE s never more complete than at present, and is offered to fair terms as can be procured in the city. Call see MANY NEW THINGS. 624 above Situations as Teachers Wanted.

Care of Hon. J. Curtis, Sheffield, Berkshire co., Mass.

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JOSEPH DONIPHON, Secretar

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SAW-MILL MACHINERY! Shafting, Pullies, Water-Wheels,&c. HAVING BEEN CARRYING ON THE FOUNDERY

2500 REWARD. Burglars and Robbers.

BOWARD ASSOCIATION,

\$300 Reward. and stammers when spoken to Said boy was raised by Mr. Jerry Wilson, near Versailles, Ky, and sold to Dr. Woods, of Lexington, of whom I purchased him for \$1.30 neward will be paid if caucht in a free State and lodged in the Louisvilla Jail, or \$200 if caucht in this State and lodged in the jast SKAPLEY OWEN. POP CORN BALLS.

HHS favorite article of Confectionery can now be had at wholesale of the following houses: BARADAS & SHULTZ, Louisville, Ky., A. BOREL, Louisville, Ky., V. D. GAETANO & CO., Louisville, Ky., JAS. H. MCUEDY, New Albany, Ind., and at the actory on Fifth street, between Main and Market, and retail by all confectioners. TO THE WESTERN AND SOUTHERN PUBLIC

Dr. J. BOVEE DOD'S IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS

We feel confident that we are performing an set of humanity to the afflicted of the land, as should never cause to be classed amougt he humbugs of the day.

These justly celebrated WINE BITTERS are made from a skilled combination of Bayberry, Gontian, Can. INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION. Diseases of the Throat, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Piles, Nervous Complaints, Diseases peculiar to Females, and, as a general Tonic, they will prove truly valuable. For Weakness and General Debility, they are UNSURPASSED.

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like the horrid effects of Onaniem or Solf-Pollution
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formed by Dr. Price. We have no doubt of his ability
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may, new rock. . and wif